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No. 17

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
January 28, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DANIEL T. KILDEE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

### EXASPERATION/FRUSTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, this morning about 800,000 Federal employees from the 25 percent of the government that had been shut down for the last 35 days finally were allowed to go back to work and perform the amazing service that they do for the American people in a whole host of different agencies.

All of us heard from such great Americans coming from our districts,

and certainly in the Second District of Connecticut, in eastern Connecticut, was no exception.

So, for example, Clark Chapin, who is the head of the Farm Service Agency at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who, again, for 35 days was unable to work on the different farm programs that are so important to eastern Connecticut farmers, particularly in the dairy sector with the new dairy insurance program, his frustration in terms of not being able to get that program up and running, again, was palpable when I talked to him about a week or so ago.

We also have the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, where, again, that was the one branch of the military that was shut down because they don't reside in the Department of Defense. They are in the Department of Homeland Security.

Even though, as Admiral Carl Schultz, who is the Commandant of the Coast Guard, pointed out on national television, there are Coast Guard cutters serving in Bahrain in the fifth fleet side by side with the U.S. Navy patrolling the territorial waters of the Persian Gulf in the Straits of Hormuz in about the most hazardous waters in the world. Their Navy counterparts were certainly being paid, but the Coast Guard sailors and officers were not.

In addition, we have got Coast Guard cutters over in the Indo-Pacific region doing work in the Straits of Taiwan, again, highly contested waters. The unique skills that coastguardsmen and -women bring to that particular type of patrol is essential to our country's national defense and national security policy.

They, again, are just a couple of examples.

Constituents in the State Department serving overseas in hazardous duty areas—the FAA, the TSA, the IRS, Commerce—this morning, I heard

from one of the Commerce employees. She went to work this morning. The payroll system was flooded with folks trying to submit their timecards, and the system crashed. They are still trying to sort that out so that people will get not only their paycheck on Friday, but also retroactive payments.

Last Thursday, again, hours before the settlement finally was reached and the announcement was made from the White House, I held a telephone townhall meeting. We had 8,000 listeners from all across the district and, again, a very vigorous debate, and there was definitely disagreement about whether there should be a wall on the southern border or no wall.

But what there was universal agreement about was that shutdowns are wrong, that shutdowns should never be used as a tool or leverage to force a policy provision and cripple, again, the working lives of people who, again, are patriots for this country, but also the taxpayers who rely on the programs and services that they provide. That is why, again, it was astonishing to see in *The Wall Street Journal*, over the weekend, that President Trump gave an interview where he said another shutdown is “certainly an option.”

Mr. Speaker, if we have learned anything as a nation over the last 35 days, it is what those 8,000 folks who participated in my telephone townhall articulated over and over again: This should not be used as leverage to force an issue through the Congress. It should go through normal and regular order.

We have a conference committee from the House and the Senate, from both parties, that will begin their work over the next couple of weeks or so to resolve the dispute. There is overlap. There is agreement in terms of boosting border security.

But no one should be putting down as markers that we are going to again disrupt the lives of these Americans once again just as they are starting to finally get back into the office and get

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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the work done for the American people. Instead, what we should be doing is voting, as we are tomorrow, on H.R. 790, which is to overturn President Trump's executive order of December 28 canceling the pay increase for non-DOD employees.

Again, some of the very same people whose lives were turned upside down over the last 35 days are also going to lose their pay increase based on the President's executive order. The bill we are going to vote on tomorrow, H.R. 790, is going to overturn that executive order and give those folks the same pay raise as folks in the Department of Defense: 2.6 percent. These are people who, again, provide essential public services for the people of this country.

If nothing else, it was a learning experience over the last month about how vital that work is in terms of air travel, national defense and military policy, as well as agriculture and processing of tax returns at the height of the tax season.

Let's vote on measures that are going to restore and heal this country over the damage that was done over the last 35 days and take shutdowns off the table. It is time for shutdown politics to come to an end.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Almighty God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As the people's House returns, we give You thanks for those most responsible for the resolutions reached this past week and for the reopening of government, which has meant so much to the families of those who have chosen to serve their Nation by their work in government.

Bless all those engaged in negotiations now toward a full funding of government for the current fiscal year, that the unfortunate suffering of so many in the past month might remind them of the sacred trust they have: "to provide for the common defense" and "promote the general welfare," successive phrases in the same sentence of the Preamble to the Constitution.

Doing these both has always been the challenge of political science. Grant the Members the wisdom to do their best to fulfill this awesome responsibility.

May all that is done here in the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### U.S.-QATAR STRATEGIC DIALOGUE

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this month, Qatar and the United States completed the second annual Strategic Dialogue. The State Department cited the many successes of Secretary of State Mike Pompeo.

The Strategic Dialogue highlighted the strength of the relationship to deepen the cooperation to benefit both countries.

The United States welcomed Qatar's generous offer to expand critical facilities at bases used by U.S. forces in the country, enabling expansion at Al Udeid Air Base.

Both sides intend to strengthen their security and counterterrorism partnership to eradicate terrorism and violent extremism.

There was continued support for a strong and united Gulf Cooperation Council promoting a peaceful and prosperous future for the region. Our GCC allies should work together to resolve their differences for the sake of the success and security of the region.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

Our sympathy to the family of Robert Adams, VI.

#### HONORING DR. C.H. CHARLTON ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Dr. C.H. Charlton, affectionately known to all of us at home as "Rev," for his 43 years of faithful service as pastor of Friendship Baptist Church in Johnson City, Tennessee.

A native of southwest Virginia, Dr. Charlton was previously pastor of several Baptist congregations near his hometown of Radford, later moving to Johnson City, where he found his home at Friendship Baptist Church.

Dr. Charlton is also a dedicated public servant. He served as the first African American mayor in southwest Virginia and is recognized by the Virginia Historical Society as contributing significantly to the State's history.

Dr. Charlton continued to serve in Johnson City by sitting on the city's Regional Planning Commission and Board of Education while working as a professor at Northeast State Community College.

Furthermore, I am proud to have served with him on the City Commission, where he served 2 years as vice mayor of Johnson City.

Rev is a shining star on the hill. For nearly six decades, Dr. Charlton has dedicated himself to serving the Lord, his wife, his family, and his community.

I wish my friend the best in his retirement.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled joint resolution was signed by the Speaker on Friday, January 25, 2019:

H.J. Res. 28, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4:45 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1647

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE) at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Mariel Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 28, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 28, 2019, at 2:36 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to Relative to the death of Harris L. Wofford, Jr. S. Res. 31

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

## PROMOTING TRANSPARENT STANDARDS FOR CORPORATE INSIDERS ACT

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 624) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to carry out a study of Rule 10b5-1 trading plans, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 624

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Promoting Transparent Standards for Corporate Insiders Act".

## SEC. 2. SEC STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Securities and Exchange Commission shall carry out a study of whether Rule 10b5-1 (17 C.F.R. 240.10b5-1) should be amended to—

(A) limit the ability of issuers and issuer insiders to adopt a plan described under paragraph (c)(1)(i)(A)(3) of Rule 10b5-1 ("trading plan") to a time when the issuer or issuer insider is permitted to buy or sell securities during issuer-adopted trading windows;

(B) limit the ability of issuers and issuer insiders to adopt multiple trading plans;

(C) establish a mandatory delay between the adoption of a trading plan and the execu-

tion of the first trade pursuant to such a plan and, if so and depending on the Commission's findings with respect to subparagraph (A)—

(i) whether any such delay should be the same for trading plans adopted during an issuer-adopted trading window as opposed to outside of such a window; and

(ii) whether any exceptions to such a delay are appropriate;

(D) limit the frequency that issuers and issuer insiders may modify or cancel trading plans;

(E) require issuers and issuer insiders to file with the Commission trading plan adoptions, amendments, terminations and transactions; or

(F) require boards of issuers that have adopted a trading plan to—

(i) adopt policies covering trading plan practices;

(ii) periodically monitor trading plan transactions; and

(iii) ensure that issuer policies discuss trading plan use in the context of guidelines or requirements on equity hedging, holding, and ownership.

(2) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out the study required under paragraph (1), the Commission shall consider—

(A) how any such amendments may clarify and enhance existing prohibitions against insider trading;

(B) the impact any such amendments may have on the ability of issuers to attract persons to become an issuer insider;

(C) the impact any such amendments may have on capital formation;

(D) the impact any such amendments may have on an issuer's willingness to operate as a public company; and

(E) any other consideration that the Commission considers necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate containing all findings and determinations made in carrying out the study required under section (a).

(c) RULEMAKING.—After the completion of the study required under subsection (a), the Commission shall, subject to public notice and comment, revise Rule 10b5-1 consistent with the results of such study.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise in support of H.R. 624 and to recognize the bipartisan fashion in which this bill is being brought to the floor and, in par-

ticular, thank Ranking Member MCHENRY for his work on this bipartisan bill.

It is terrific to see the first bill out of the committee and onto the floor be not only a bipartisan bill, but the kind of thing that I think we should be able to find agreement on in this Congress.

We have a robust debate in the committee and in this Congress around the question of how we establish well-balanced regulation on the capital markets and the financial services industry. That is a good debate in which the answer is always moving, but it is terrific to see that we can agree that wherever there is an opportunity either for fraudulent behavior, insider trading, or rent-seeking to occur—that is to say, when there is an advantage for a particular player in the market—that the parties can come together to move legislation like H.R. 624.

Whatever we may think and however we may argue over the proper balance of regulation, if market participants do not have confidence in those markets, we have a huge problem. And nothing erodes confidence so much as the suspicion that there may be players in the market who have an inside advantage who are operating fraudulently.

So, again, I thank Mr. MCHENRY for his work on this bill. I thank Chairwoman WATERS, in particular, for her hard work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 624, the Promoting Transparent Standards for Corporate Insiders Act.

This bipartisan legislation is critical for protecting mom-and-pop investors from the effects of insider trading while ensuring that the rules are clear, fair, and not unduly burdensome.

I want to first thank Chairwoman WATERS for her sponsorship of this bill and for writing this legislation. I am glad to join her in a meaningful effort to help the Securities and Exchange Commission better understanding illicit trading, and I look forward to working with her in many more bipartisan efforts and her leadership on the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. Speaker, preventing and cracking down on fraud and abuse within our financial system, such as illegal insider trading, is apolitical and should be.

When a corporate insider breaks the rules on trading and profits from trading on insider information, that illegal activity hurts everyday investors who diligently put their hard-earned money away for retirement.

To be clear, most corporate insiders faithfully follow the insider trading guidelines under Rule 10b5-1. I know that is not an everyday quoted thing, but those folks who are abiding by the law are complying with this very complex but important rule from the Securities and Exchange Commission. That allows for them to purchase and sell securities without concern for insider trading liability.

These law-abiding corporate insiders should not be punished or barred from trading just because of the bad actors who succumbed to greed and those who chose to illegally trade on insider information.

When properly adhered to, 10b5-1 insider trading rules are fair tools for allowing folks to help pay for down payments on a home or help pay for their kids' college education or other normal financial transactions.

Moreover, allowing folks to purchase and sell securities at predetermined times on a scheduled basis under that rule ensures market stability and decreases the risk of volatility by preventing fraudulent behavior, such as pump-and-dump schemes that sometimes occur in the financial markets.

By directing the Securities and Exchange Commission to study whether Rule 10b5-1 should be amended and to consider how any amendments to the rule would clarify and enhance existing prohibitions against insider trading, this legislation achieves a bipartisan goal of protecting mom-and-pop investors while encouraging economic growth.

And, again, I want to thank Chairwoman WATERS for her leadership. I applaud her willingness to work in a bipartisan way and in this important bipartisan manner that she is approaching the Financial Services Committee's jurisdiction we both care so much about. That bipartisan activity should help improve Federal oversight and protect American investors as well as enhance economic growth.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 624, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) will control the time for the majority.

There was no objection.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am very pleased to have worked with Ranking Member MCHENRY on this bipartisan bill, H.R. 624, the Promoting Transparent Standards for Corporate Insiders Act.

The bill is designed to promote strong enforcement against financial fraud by ensuring that corporate executives cannot indirectly and illegally trade on material nonpublic information that they know about their companies.

The Securities and Exchange Commission prohibits insider trading as a fraud that hurts both company investors and the integrity of our capital markets. Those accused of illegal insider trading may defend themselves by using the SEC's rule for trading plans, Rule 10b5-1, and state that any trades that occurred while they possessed inside information were made pursuant to a pre-approved trading plan. But the rule for trading plans has several shortcomings that may allow corporate insiders to get away with insider trading.

My bill would require the SEC to study whether to amend its rule for trading plans to limit the ability of corporate insiders to, for example, adopt multiple, overlapping plans or change their plans to indirectly take advantage of inside information. The bill would then require the SEC to report to Congress and revise its rules based on the results of the study.

This bill is much needed as fraudulent stock sales by high-ranking executives can erode confidence in our markets. For example, in November of 2017, the CEO of Intel reportedly sold \$39 million in stock after he learned of two security flaws in Intel processors and within days of revising his trading plan for the second time that year.

This bill is supported by investor and consumer advocates, public pension funds, and State securities regulators, including Public Citizen; Americans for Financial Reform; California Public Employees' Retirement System, CalPERS; the California State Teachers' Retirement System, CalSTRS; the Council of Institutional Investors; Healthy Markets; and North American Securities Administrators Association.

I thank Ranking Member MCHENRY for joining me in reintroducing this bill this Congress, and I urge Members to vote "yes."

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOODEN), a new Member of this body and a new member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. GOODEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 624, the Promoting Transparent Standards for Corporate Insiders Act.

Introduced by Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY, this bipartisan bill would require the SEC to update regulatory language to ensure corporate insiders are not able to take advantage of loopholes in the system to engage in illegal insider trading.

The language within the bill overwhelming passed the House last Congress as part of the JOBS Act 3.0.

Simply put, Mr. Speaker, it should be a top priority for financial regulators to ensure clear guidelines and robust enforcement against any illegal activity.

This legislation, along with the SEC's recent guidance, will help us better understand insider trading, serve as a driving force to hold potential bad actors accountable, and further promote good governance among the leaders of our Nation's financial system.

I strongly support this bill and would like to thank Ranking Member MCHENRY for the time this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I also look forward to working with all my colleagues on the Financial Services Committee, and I thank Chairwoman WATERS for filing this bill and carrying it forward.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New

York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), who is a senior member of the Financial Services Committee and the chairwoman of the Small Business Committee.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 624, the Promoting Transparent Standards for Corporate Insiders Act, bipartisan legislation sponsored by Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's financial markets are safer and more efficient when they are transparent.

□ 1700

Unfortunately, those that participate in insider trading damage the structure and integrity of our financial markets by engaging in practices outside of the public's view, profiting on information that is only known to a select few.

This nefarious practice damages ordinary, hardworking Americans who invest in pension funds, 401(k)s, mutual funds, and other retirement vehicles. As lawmakers, we must remain ever vigilant and seek to root out this illegal practice before it starts.

Currently, SEC regulations permit corporate insiders to evade insider trading rules by allowing them to adopt multiple trading plans and make select changes to their predetermined trading plans.

H.R. 624 closes this loophole by requiring the SEC to study and analyze the effectiveness of its current insider trading rules while also considering any rule change's impact on capital formation and a company's willingness to go public. Further, the bill requires the SEC report to Congress on its finding and draft rules consistent with the results.

This carefully crafted piece of legislation is an important step to closing a loophole in our Nation's insider trading laws.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend Chair WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY for working in a bipartisan manner on this bill. I hope it is the first of many bipartisan bills we can bring to the floor from the Financial Services Committee in the 116th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the speedy adoption of this important measure.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES), who is a senior member on the Financial Services Committee and on the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I thank very much Madam Chairwoman for yielding, and, again, to the ranking member. It is a delight, as I said before, to come right out with a bipartisan bill that really addresses the fundamental question of confidence in our markets.

H.R. 624—and I will be proud to vote for it and urge my colleagues to do the same—closes a number of technical loopholes that have allowed corporate

insiders over time flexibility to actually trade possibly on inside information. That, of course, has the effect of causing regular investors to wonder whether they want to compete with that sort of player in the market.

H.R. 624 is a terrific bipartisan, thoughtful bill right out of the gates in the Financial Services Committee.

I want to just take 30 seconds, though, to reflect on the fact that at this point in time, there is currently no Federal law explicitly prohibiting insider trading. That requires the SEC and the Department of Justice to rely on general antifraud provisions in the law to go after people suspected of insider trading.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would just like to urge the committee, the chairwoman and the ranking member, to reflect on the words of U.S. District Judge Jed Rakoff, who wrote: "But if unlawful insider trading is to be properly deterred, it must be adequately defined. The appropriate body to do so, one would think, is Congress."

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman and ranking member for their hard work on this bill. I hope we can take it to the next step of making it very clear that insider trading itself is a crime for the lack of confidence that it generates in our capital markets.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank the chairwoman and the ranking member, and I urge passage of H.R. 624.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN).

Mr. CASTEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY for working in a bipartisan manner to craft H.R. 624, a bill to help the Securities and Exchange Commission better protect hardworking Americans from financial fraud.

As a new member on the Financial Services Committee, I look forward to working together with both the chairwoman and the ranking member on similar commonsense pieces of legislation.

However, we cannot forget that the most recent shutdown all but caused the SEC to shut its doors. If people wanted to manipulate and defraud financial markets that was the perfect time to get away with it.

Now that the shutdown has ended, we have to work together to ensure that the government stays open to protect consumers and focus on proactive measures like H.R. 624 that will strengthen our markets.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 624, and I thank the chairwoman for her leadership.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, now, being in the minority and the majority, we are both learning something in the organization of control and debate on the House

floor. Chairwoman WATERS has been the ranking member of the committee previously to coming to the chair. Now I have to ask her for time, which is a different process.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close on this important bill, the first bill from the Financial Services Committee for this Congress. It is a bill written by Chairwoman WATERS and cosponsored by me as the ranking member.

This is a piece of legislation that we had discussed and worked through last Congress, and she was the lead sponsor and I was the cosponsor of it last Congress, and I held to my word and she has held to her word.

This is proof that we can have bipartisan achievement that is of substance, that is real, that is meaningful, and we can do it representing vastly different districts, having different world views, having our disagreements that we have stated publicly and privately to one another, but still being willing to work through those disagreements to hammer out something that is good for the investor, for the consumer, to make sure that we have important consumer protections while also having vibrant markets of exchange so that we can lift folks out of poverty, to actually make sure people are safe for retirement.

There are wonderful opportunities for us to legislate in a bipartisan way. This is proof of what potential we have in the Financial Services jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairwoman WATERS for her efforts here. I urge my colleagues to support and vote for this important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank once again Chairwoman WATERS for her leadership, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I am pleased that I was able to work in a bipartisan manner with the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY), the committee's ranking member.

This bill shows that protecting our capital markets is something that both sides of the aisle should support. The SEC is indeed our cop on the block, and they need this bill and additional funding resources in order to make sure that our markets and our investors are safe from fraud.

Another thing that the SEC needs is stability. During the recent government shutdown, the longest shutdown in American history, the SEC essentially closed its doors, furloughing 94 percent of its staff and suspending its enforcement efforts.

For 34 days the agency was forced to police the markets with a skeleton crew of 110 enforcement staff. This may translate into unacceptable delays in holding bad actors accountable and obtaining relief for their victims.

The SEC wasn't the only agency impacted. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the Trump shutdown cost our economy \$11 billion, and \$3 billion of that will never be recovered.

What is more, the White House wouldn't even rule out the chance of another shutdown in 3 weeks.

Mr. Speaker, we should fully fund our government and focus our efforts on bipartisan compromises like H.R. 624.

Again, I am pleased that one of the first bills to be brought to the floor for a vote from the Financial Services Committee is a bill that is cosponsored by Ranking Member MCHENRY that seeks to strengthen the ability of the SEC to punish fraudsters and protect investors.

So, Mr. Speaker and Members, again, I am pleased to have had the opportunity to work with the ranking member and to come together and present a bill that is extremely important and will go a long way to getting rid of insiders who would basically cheat the system.

So Mr. MCHENRY and I have not only worked on this bill together, we developed a relationship some time ago. And I know that there are those who are thinking that, oh, I don't know if both sides are going to be able to get together in an atmosphere that really is not conducive to getting along sometimes, but Mr. MCHENRY and I have shown that it is possible, and we are looking forward to other opportunities.

We are not going to agree on everything and we are going to oppose each other on some things, but this bill here today indicates that we are willing to work together to try and see what we can do as cosponsors and coauthors of important pieces of legislation that both sides of the aisle should be supporting.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 624.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### FIGHT ILLICIT NETWORKS AND DETECT TRAFFICKING ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 502) to require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out a study on how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are used to buy, sell, or facilitate the financing of goods or services associated with sex trafficking or drug trafficking, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 502

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*



**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Fight Illicit Networks and Detect Trafficking Act” or the “FIND Trafficking Act”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) 2017 National Drug Threat Assessment, transnational criminal organizations are increasingly using virtual currencies.

(2) In its 2015 National Money Laundering Risk Assessment, the Department of the Treasury concluded: “The development of virtual currencies is an attempt to meet a legitimate market demand. According to a Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago economist, United States consumers want payment options that are versatile and that provide immediate finality. No United States payment method meets that description, although cash may come closest. Virtual currencies can mimic cash’s immediate finality and anonymity and are more versatile than cash for online and cross-border transactions, making virtual currencies vulnerable for illicit transactions.”

(3) Virtual currencies have become a prominent method to pay for goods and services associated with illegal sex trafficking and drug trafficking, which are two of the most detrimental and troubling illegal activities facilitated by online marketplaces.

(4) Online marketplaces, including the dark web, have become a prominent platform to buy, sell, and advertise for illicit goods and services associated with sex trafficking and drug trafficking.

(5) According to the International Labour Organization, in 2016, 4.8 million people in the world were victims of forced sexual exploitation, and in 2014, the global profit from commercial sexual exploitation was \$99 billion.

(6) In 2016, within the United States, the Center for Disease Control estimated that there were 64,000 deaths related to drug overdose, and the most severe increase in drug overdoses were those associated with fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (synthetic opioids), which amounted to over 20,000 overdose deaths.

(7) According to the United States Department of the Treasury 2015 National Money Laundering Risk Assessment, an estimated \$64 billion is generated annually from United States drug trafficking sales.

(8) Illegal fentanyl in the United States originates primarily from China, and it is readily available to purchase through online marketplaces.

**SEC. 3. GAO STUDY.**

(a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are used to facilitate sex and drug trafficking. The study shall consider—

(1) how online marketplaces, including the dark web, are being used as platforms to buy, sell, or facilitate the financing of goods or services associated with sex trafficking or drug trafficking (specifically, opioids and synthetic opioids, including fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, and any precursor chemicals associated with manufacturing fentanyl or fentanyl analogs) destined for, originating from, or within the United States;

(2) how financial payment methods, including virtual currencies and peer-to-peer mobile payment services, are being utilized by online marketplaces to facilitate the buying, selling, or financing of goods and services associated with sex or drug trafficking destined for, originating from, or within the United States;

(3) how virtual currencies are being used to facilitate the buying, selling, or financing of

goods and services associated with sex or drug trafficking, destined for, originating from, or within the United States, when an online platform is not otherwise involved;

(4) how illicit funds that have been transmitted online and through virtual currencies are repatriated into the formal banking system of the United States through money laundering or other means;

(5) the participants (state and non-state actors) throughout the entire supply chain that participate in the buying, selling, or financing of goods and services associated with sex or drug trafficking (through online marketplaces or virtual currencies) destined for, originating from, or within the United States;

(6) Federal and State agency efforts to impede the buying, selling, or financing of goods and services associated with sex or drug trafficking through online marketplaces or virtual currencies that are destined for, originating from, or within the United States, including efforts to prevent the proceeds from sex or drug trafficking from entering the United States banking system through online marketplaces or virtual currencies; and

(7) to what extent can the immutable and traceable nature of virtual currencies contribute to the tracking and prosecution of illicit funding.

(b) **SCOPE.**—For the purposes of the study required under subsection (a), the term “sex trafficking” means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act that is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report summarizing the results of the study required under subsection (a), together with any recommendations for legislative or regulatory action that would improve the efforts of Federal agencies to impede the use of virtual currencies and online marketplaces in facilitating sex and drug trafficking.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. **WATERS**) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. **MCHEMRY**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Ms. **WATERS**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. **WATERS**. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 502, the Fight Illicit Networks and Detect Trafficking Act, which would advance efforts to counter the illicit uses of virtual currencies and marketplaces in drug trafficking and sex trafficking.

The study in the report designed to drive action from government and its partners is needed now more than ever.

In 2017, more than 70,000 Americans died of drug overdoses, a 10 percent rise from the previous year. The percentage of those deaths from synthetic drugs like fentanyl and its analogs increased sharply as well. It is said that Americans are now more likely to die from opioid overdose than a car wreck, dropping our collective life expectancy.

Further, the International Labor Organization estimates that there are 4.8 million people trapped in forced sexual exploitation globally. Online marketplaces and cryptocurrencies facilitate this abuse, not just abroad, but in our own communities, where victims are exploited by bad actors, forcing men, women, and children into horrifying situations from which it is difficult to escape.

The bill would require the GAO to study how online marketplaces and virtual currencies are being used for drug and sex trafficking.

□ 1715

It will examine the participants in these trafficking supply chains and how they cash in and out of their digital marketplaces, returning their illicitly gained proceeds to the formal banking system.

The study will also tell us about existing Federal and State efforts to impede such activities, so we can identify how to better tackle these crimes.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman **VARGAS** and Congresswoman **WAGNER** for introducing this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. **MCHEMRY**. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 502, the FIND Trafficking Act.

Consider this: In 2017 alone, more than 47,000 Americans died from opioid overdoses. Additionally, it is estimated that the total number of human trafficking victims in the U.S. reached into the hundreds of thousands.

These shocking numbers point to a deep, systemic issue happening right in our backyards, where bad actors use any means necessary—even financial products—in order to lure people into horrible situations. One of the ways they do this is by using virtual currencies to evade the oversight of institutions, like government agencies.

While virtual currencies may possess a great opportunity for society, we don’t quite know the extent of their utility in human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, these virtual currencies are one of the most versatile payment options available today, yet they are among the least understood. We need to do more work in order to understand their utility and their opportunity.

It is precisely this lack of understanding that risks making virtual currencies ripe for exploitation by these bad actors engaged in human trafficking and the sale of illicit drugs. In its 2017 National Drug Assessment, the

Drug Enforcement Administration concluded that transnational criminal organizations are increasingly using virtual currencies for illicit activities, including drug trafficking. This includes illicit transactions with China, as well as the sale and purchase of narcotics, including those involved in our country's opioid epidemic.

This bipartisan legislation before us is an instrumental first step toward analyzing how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are used to buy, sell, or facilitate the financing of goods and services associated with human and drug trafficking.

By directing the Government Accountability Office to study how virtual currencies are linked to the supply chain of drugs and human trafficking, this bill will give lawmakers insight in how to sever that link. We need to know how virtual currencies are being used; the scope of their use; and, most importantly, how our Federal and State agencies must respond, and can respond, to impede their use for illicit activities.

Let me add, Mr. Speaker, that nothing in this legislation is meant to demonize the use or the development of virtual currencies for legitimate economic activity. As my colleagues know, there are few Members more committed than I am to how new technologies can facilitate commerce and growth. But in order for such technologies to flourish, we need a rigorous discussion on the risks in enabling new routes for illicit finance.

We need to understand that as policymakers. This bill is important because it enables us to have the measurement tools necessary for us to smartly legislate in this area. Mainstream acceptance of innovation depends on mainstream forms of accountability, and this bill does just that.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. VARGAS) for his sponsorship of the bill. I thank my vice ranking member on the Financial Services Committee, my second in command on the Financial Services Committee, Mrs. WAGNER of Missouri, for her sponsorship and leadership on this important issue of human trafficking that she is so very committed to and so smart on legislating around. I thank them both for setting the right tone for our committee jurisdiction, smart legislating, and reaching across the aisle. I know they will continue to lead the fight against trafficking as Members of the House Financial Services Committee this Congress, as they have in previous years as well.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. VARGAS), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 502, the

Fight Illicit Networks and Detect Trafficking Act, or, as you heard, the FIND Trafficking Act.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY for their support and their guidance of this legislation.

I also especially thank my colleague, Representative WAGNER, for her leadership on this issue and for agreeing to co-lead this commonsense, narrowly tailored legislation. I thank her for her guidance and her leadership.

As you may know, a virtual currency is a digital representation of value that can be digitally traded. Since the creation of bitcoin, the first and most widely known example of a cryptocurrency, thousands of cryptocurrencies have emerged that are designed to serve a variety of purposes.

Some forms of virtual currency provide a digital alternative to cash that lacks the oversight of a government or a central bank, and, potentially, offers greater anonymity than conventional payment systems.

Just as virtual currencies have grown in use in legitimate commerce, as we heard from the ranking member, they have also, unfortunately, become an increasingly popular financial payment method for criminals.

Virtual currencies have been, and continue to be, exploited to pay for goods and services associated with illicit sex and drug trafficking. These are two of the most detrimental and troubling illegal activities sold online. According to the DEA 2017 National Drug Assessment, transnational criminal organizations are increasingly using virtual currencies, due to their ease of use and the anonymity they provide. While evidence points to a growth of virtual currencies as a payment method for illicit sex and drug trafficking, the true scope of the problem and potential solutions have not been fully established.

According to the International Labour Organization, in 2016, 4.8 million people in the world were victims of forced sexual exploitation, and, in 2014, the global profit from commercial sexual exploitation was \$99 billion.

Unfortunately, virtual currencies are also being used as a payment method for transnational drug traffickers. As we all know too well, and as was stated here, the United States is struggling to combat the rising number of lives cut short by tragic opioid use. In 2016 alone, the CDC estimated that there were 64,000 deaths in the U.S. related to drug overdose, and the most severe increase in drug overdoses were those associated with fentanyl and fentanyl analogs.

Fentanyl is an extremely deadly opioid, about 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine. Fentanyl is being illicitly manufactured in China and Mexico, with most of the illegal fentanyl in the United States originating primarily in China, and it is readily available to purchase through online marketplaces.

If we are to craft effective regulatory and legislative solutions to combat these transnational criminal organizations, we need to fully study and analyze how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are used to facilitate sex and drug trafficking to determine how to best eliminate their use.

H.R. 502, the FIND Trafficking Act of 2019, requires the Comptroller General of the United States to: one, carry out a study on how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are used to facilitate sex or drug trafficking; and, two, make recommendations to Congress on legislative and regulatory actions that would impede the use of virtual currencies and online marketplaces in facilitating sex and drug trafficking.

It is my sincere hope that this bill is a first step, as we heard, toward crafting bipartisan legislation to impede and, eventually, eliminate the use of virtual currencies by transnational criminal organizations to facilitate drug and sex trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for the bipartisan nature of this bill—in particular, again, Representative WAGNER—and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), the vice ranking member of the House Financial Services Committee, who will be the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion on the Financial Services Committee as well.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the vice ranking member for yielding. And I thank my friend and colleague from California for his leadership and support on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the FIND Trafficking Act. The fight against online sex trafficking has been one of the most important endeavors since I first came to Congress. I have worked with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to update our Nation's laws to effectively combat contemporary methods used to exploit our Nation's women and children.

The fact of the matter is that sex trafficking has moved from the streets to the internet. Traffickers advertise, buy, and sell women and children, using online marketplaces with impunity.

Last April, my Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act, or FOSTA, became law, and many websites engaged in sex trafficking shut down to avoid liability for their crimes. This was a tremendous step forward, but our job is not finished.

The reality is that sex and drug trafficking are extremely profitable, and there are still websites that are knowingly facilitating criminal activity. Traffickers are increasingly using the anonymity of virtual currencies, like bitcoin and others, to finance their networks of exploitation, both online and off-line. These criminals use virtual currencies to avoid detection and

prosecution, a practice that creates an unprecedented challenge for financial regulators and law enforcement.

This is a new playing field, and we need better enforcement of existing laws and more information about how criminals are using virtual currencies to finance their operations. We need to know how illicit funds are being repatriated into the formal banking system. We need to understand whether Federal and State agencies have the tools they need to stop criminal profits from entering our financial system. We also need to know how drug traffickers are using the internet to sell opioids, including deadly fentanyl. We need to understand how websites are using payment methods to facilitate the sale of illegal activities.

This is why Congressman JUAN VARGAS and I have introduced the FIND Trafficking Act. The legislation would give us valuable data on how traffickers are anonymously transferring money to facilitate sex and drug trafficking.

The FIND Trafficking Act will help construct a web of intelligence necessary to protect victims and to prosecute traffickers. Congressman JUAN VARGAS has been a tremendous leader in this space, and I thank him for all the work that he is doing to stop criminal enterprises from exploiting vulnerable populations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join us in standing with the hundreds of thousands of Americans who have been affected by drug and sex trafficking.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the FIND Trafficking Act.

Human trafficking is pervasive across the United States and the world. My own home State of Michigan ranks in the top 10th of States when it comes to this issue.

Sex and drug trafficking is a horrific experience for some of the most vulnerable populations, including children and those who have experienced trauma and violence in the past.

Human trafficking takes form in many ways, ways that we sometimes may not even know exists. With virtual currency becoming more and more common, along with the vast, unknown happenings on the dark web, it is important for us to have access to information to stop this kind of illegal trafficking.

□ 1730

We must find ways to limit financial options for those who seek to exploit and harm others through trafficking. The FIND Trafficking Act will allow us to understand virtual currencies and online marketplaces, especially on the dark web, and how it has contributed to the rise of sex and drug trafficking across this country.

With the popularity of virtual currency, it is important for us to make sure that it is not being used for this in the fight against trafficking. It is my hope that we all stand in support of this bill.

They can try to hide, Mr. Speaker, behind the dark web and these faceless currencies, but under the leadership of Chairwoman WATERS, Member VARGAS, and Member WAGNER, we hope to find you and to stop you from harming our residents.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGGLEMAN), a new Member of Congress from Afton, Virginia, and a new member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to speak in support of H.R. 502, the Fight Illicit Networks and Detect Trafficking Act, or the FIND Trafficking Act.

First, I would like to commend Representative VARGAS for sponsoring this bipartisan legislation, and I would also like to thank my colleague from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), for her important work on this bill.

As the father of three daughters, including one at James Madison University, who is currently working on a project utilizing technology to combat human trafficking, it is deeply concerning to me that sex traffickers and drug smugglers have seamless access to the financial system through the use of virtual currencies.

Virtual currencies were created to meet legitimate market demand, but have increasingly become the preferred method of payment for illicit goods and services facilitated by the dark web. Virtual currencies appeal to criminals because of their versatility and ability to provide anonymity during transactions.

According to the International Labour Organization, in 2016, 4.8 million people in this world were victims of forced sexual exploitation. In 2014, the global profit from commercial sexual exploitation was \$99 billion. Additionally, a 2015 Treasury Department report estimated that \$64 billion is generated annually just from the United States in drug trafficking sales.

This bill calls for the Comptroller General to conduct a study on how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are being used to facilitate sex and drug trafficking, and how these funds are repatriated into the banking system.

By enacting this legislation, Congress will be taking a much-needed step to better understand the methods and tactics used by criminals. This information will be critical to law enforcement efforts to thwart sex traffickers, drug dealers, terrorists, and other bad actors. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this bill.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her

lifetime of service and commitment to those who are ignored, left out, and left behind.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 502, the FIND Trafficking Act. Moreover, I rise today on behalf of the survivors of sex trafficking in my district, Massachusetts' Seventh Congressional District, and across our Nation.

The sex and drug trafficking industry is a \$150 billion industry across the globe and throughout our communities. This bill would bring us one step closer to combating this pervasive and insidious industry.

I rise today to lift up the lived experience of one of its survivors: Casey, a 13-year old who grew up in the care of the child welfare system after surviving an abusive home. Before being referred to My Life My Choice, a program in my district that is survivor led that works with those impacted by trafficking, Casey had been placed in multiple residential programs.

Just this year, Casey went missing for 1 week. Casey describes an experience that is harrowing and, unfortunately, not unique. Craving friendship, companionship, and safety, she built relationships online that turned into in-person meetings.

Those meetings did not provide the safety or support Casey hoped for; rather, they led to her exploitation. She found herself at parties where men she trusted demanded she have sex with other men. She lived in fear, and endured many indignities. Her safety was compromised and her humanity marginalized.

To Casey and survivors across the Nation watching, I affirm loud and clear: What happened to you is not your fault. We believe you and we are here fighting for you.

We know that trafficking is enabled by many factors. Broken systems destroy the lives of too many. I would like to thank Representative VARGAS and Representative WAGNER for their bipartisan leadership to tackle these issues, and to shed light on the ways that virtual currencies are being manipulated by traffickers to commit horrific human rights abuses, and contributing to our country's drug crisis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, the FIND Trafficking Act will require the Federal Government to investigate the ways in which sex and drug trafficking rings are capitalizing on the anonymity, such as bitcoin, to finance the worldwide industry of modern-day slavery and sexual exploitation without fear of detection. This would provide policy and regulatory recommendations on ways to crack down on these horrendous abuses.

It is estimated that more than 45 million men, women, and children are affected by sex and human trafficking across the globe. Since 2011, my home



State of Massachusetts has been working to tackle this growing industry. We have been working to end this modern-day slavery and exploitation through coalitions and innovative partnerships between survivor-led, community-based organizations, businesses, and local and State government agencies.

While these coalitions are making progress, they cannot do it alone. The Federal Government has a critical role to play in providing resources and research to guide this work. The FIND Trafficking Act will shed much-needed light in the ways that technology-based currencies have fueled and financed these human rights abuses. We will not rest until every survivor receives justice, and we dismantle these systems of oppression and exploitation that drive trafficking and abuse.

To all survivors: We see you. We believe you, and we are fighting for you.

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the FIND Trafficking Act, H.R. 502. Over the last several years, the work of law enforcement has gotten significantly harder. One difference, cryptocurrencies; virtual currencies such as bitcoin, Ethereum, and others, have changed consumers' relationships with money in profound ways, allowing them to conduct anonymous transactions outside the traditional banking sector.

Criminal networks have taken advantage of these new tools using virtual currencies to carry out drug sales and sex trafficking operations. That is why the FIND Trafficking Act is so important.

This bipartisan bill would require the Comptroller General of the United States to study how virtual currencies enable criminal activity and propose solutions to stop it.

Based on these findings, Congress would design legislation to regulate virtual currencies. Our law enforcement officials are already working hard to tackle this challenge.

In November of 2016, for example, during an investigation into an illegal fentanyl operation, Federal law enforcement seized \$2 million in virtual currency. Nonetheless, human traffickers and drug dealers have gravitated to virtual currencies because they provide an unprecedented level of secrecy and anonymity.

According to DEA, online marketplaces now use virtual currencies to sell fentanyl, a prime contribution to America's deadly opioid crisis. We are now living and dying through the consequences.

According to the CDC, in 2017, more than 70,000 Americans died from drug overdoses. My own State of Pennsylvania is ravaged with the third highest rate of overdose-related deaths and un-

told suffering for families in our communities.

The bottom line is we know that virtual currencies are being used to fund sex and drug trafficking, but we don't know the true scope of the problem, nor do we have a full set of tools to address the challenge. That is why we need H.R. 502.

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I think it is important that Congress understand. The objective of this bill is to understand the contours of human trafficking that occur here in the United States, and to understand the contours of how drugs are financed. It is incumbent that we have the proper data and the public have the proper data so we can understand how to respond.

That is what this measure is about, the plight of those human-trafficking victims, and the plight of those who are suffering the impairments and the devastating consequences that opioids have brought in our society. We know those in our community.

What we have to understand is the deeper issues around the movement of money, which is what the Financial Services Committee can do. It doesn't fix the full problem, and we should focus on fixing the larger issues around human trafficking and drug overdoses, and the horrible effects of illicit drugs on our society.

But what we can do here is understand the contour so we can cut off that siphon of money that is fueling this epidemic in our communities all across America.

I want to thank Mr. VARGAS and Mrs. WAGNER, who just departed, for their work on this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 502, the FIND Trafficking Act, is an important bill in the fight against human trafficking and drug trafficking. There are millions of victims trapped in forced sex exploitation globally, and there were over 70,000 drug overdose deaths in the United States in 2017.

This bill will study how virtual currencies and online marketplaces facilitate human trafficking and drug trafficking, and it will study the participants who are abusing these mediums. The research that results from this bill will assist Congress in finding effective measures to address these harmful, illicit trades.

Lives can be saved because of this legislation. Once again, I thank Congressman VARGAS and Congresswoman WAGNER for introducing this bipartisan legislation.

Again, this is the second bill that we have here on the floor today where we have bipartisan cooperation. They are great bills that both sides can support. Again, I am very grateful for the vision of Congressman VARGAS and Congress-

woman WAGNER, in introducing this legislation, and I urge support for the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 502.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY PROTECTION ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 56) to establish an Independent Financial Technology Task Force to Combat Terrorism and Illicit Financing, to provide rewards for information leading to convictions related to terrorist use of digital currencies, to establish a Fintech Leadership in Innovation and Financial Intelligence Program to encourage the development of tools and programs to combat terrorist and illicit use of digital currencies, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 56

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Financial Technology Protection Act".

### SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should prioritize the investigation of terrorist and illicit use of new financial technology, including digital currencies.

### SEC. 3. INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY TASK FORCE TO COMBAT TERRORISM AND ILLICIT FINANCING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Independent Financial Technology Task Force to Combat Terrorism and Illicit Financing (the "Task Force"), which shall consist of—

- (1) the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall serve as the head of the Task Force;
- (2) the Attorney General;
- (3) the Director of National Intelligence;
- (4) the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network;
- (5) the Director of the Secret Service;
- (6) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and
- (7) 6 individuals appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the members of the Task Force described under paragraphs (2) through (6), to represent the private sector (including the banking industry, nonprofit groups, and think tanks), with at least 2 of such individuals having experience in the Fintech industry.

(b) DUTIES.—The Task Force shall—

- (1) conduct independent research on terrorist and illicit use of new financial technologies, including digital currencies; and

(2) develop legislative and regulatory proposals to improve counter-terrorist and counter-illicit financing efforts.

(c) ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Task Force shall issue a report to the Congress containing the findings and determinations made by the Task Force in the previous year and any legislative and regulatory proposals developed by the Task Force.

#### SEC. 4. REWARDS FOR INFORMATION RELATED TO TERRORIST USE OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall establish a fund to pay a reward, not to exceed \$450,000, to any person who provides information leading to the conviction of an individual involved with terrorist use of digital currencies.

(b) USE OF FINES AND FORFEITURES.—With respect to fines and forfeitures related to the conviction of an individual involved with terrorist use of digital currencies, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, subject to the availability of appropriations made in advance—

(1) use such amounts to pay rewards under this section related to such conviction; and

(2) with respect to any such amounts remaining after payments are made under paragraphs (1) and (2), deposit such amounts in the Fintech Leadership in Innovation and Financial Intelligence Program.

#### SEC. 5. FINTECH LEADERSHIP IN INNOVATION AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a program to be known as the “Fintech Leadership in Innovation and Financial Intelligence Program”, which shall be funded as provided under section 4(b)(2).

(b) INNOVATION GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall make grants for the development of tools and programs to detect terrorist and illicit use of digital currencies.

(2) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary may make grants under this subsection to entities located in the United States, including academic institutions, companies, nonprofit institutions, individuals, and any other entities located in the United States that the Secretary determines appropriate.

(3) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—With respect to tools and programs described under paragraph (1), in addition to grants for the development of such tools and programs, the Secretary may make grants under this subsection to carry out pilot programs using such tools, the development of test cases using such tools, and research related to such tools.

(4) PREFERENCES.—In making grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall give preference to—

(A) technology that is nonproprietary or that is community commons-based;

(B) computer code that is developed and released on an open source basis;

(C) tools that are proactive (such as meeting regulatory requirements under “know your customer” and anti-money laundering requirements for any entity that has to comply with U.S. Government regulations) vs. reactive (such as aiding law enforcement organizations in catching illegal activity after the fact); and

(D) tools and incentives that are on decentralized platforms.

(5) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) USE OF EXISTING GLOBAL STANDARDS.—Any new technology developed with a grant made under this subsection shall be based on existing global standards, such as those developed by the Internet Engineering Task

Force (IETF) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

(B) SUPPORTING EXISTING LAWS OR REGULATIONS.—Tools and programs developed with a grant made under this subsection shall be in support of existing laws or regulations, including the Bank Secrecy Act, and make efforts to balance privacy and anti-money laundering concerns.

(C) OPEN ACCESS REQUIREMENT.—Tools and programs developed with a grant made under this subsection shall be freely accessible and usable by the public. This requirement may be fulfilled by publicly availing application programming interfaces or software development kits.

#### SEC. 6. PREVENTING ROGUE AND FOREIGN ACTORS FROM EVADING SANCTIONS.

(a) REPORT AND STRATEGY WITH RESPECT TO DIGITAL CURRENCIES AND OTHER RELATED EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of Treasury and in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the appropriate Federal banking agencies and Federal functional regulators, shall—

(A) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies and describes the potential uses of digital currencies and other related emerging technologies by states, non-state actors, and foreign terrorist organizations to evade sanctions, finance terrorism, or launder monetary instruments, and threaten United States national security; and

(B) develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to mitigate and prevent such illicit use of digital currencies and other related emerging technologies.

(2) FORM; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

(A) FORM.—The report and strategy required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of such report and strategy shall be made available to the public and posted on the internet website of the Department of Treasury—

(i) in pre-compressed, easily downloadable versions that are made available in all appropriate formats; and

(ii) in machine-readable format, if applicable.

(3) SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—In preparing the report and strategy required under paragraph (1), the President may utilize any credible publication, database, web-based resource, and any credible information compiled by any government agency, nongovernmental organization, or other entity that is made available to the President.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the implementation of the strategy required under subsection (a).

#### SEC. 7. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

#### SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) APPROPRIATE FEDERAL BANKING AGENCIES.—The term “appropriate Federal banking agencies” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813).

(3) BANK SECRECY ACT.—The term “Bank Secrecy Act” means—

(A) section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act;

(B) chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91-508; and

(C) subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code.

(4) DIGITAL CURRENCY.—The term “digital currency”—

(A) means a digital representation of value that—

(i) is used as a medium of exchange, unit of account, or store of value; and

(ii) is not established legal tender, whether or not denominated in established legal tender; and

(B) does not include—

(i) a transaction in which a merchant grants, as part of an affinity or rewards program, value that cannot be taken from or exchanged with the merchant for legal tender, bank credit, or digital currency; or

(ii) a digital representation of value issued by or on behalf of a publisher and used solely within an online game, game platform, or family of games sold by the same publisher or offered on the same game platform.

(5) FEDERAL FUNCTIONAL REGULATOR.—The term “Federal functional regulator” has the meaning given that term in section 509 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6809).

(6) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The term “foreign terrorist organization” means an organization that is designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(7) TERRORIST.—The term “terrorist” includes a person carrying out domestic terrorism or international terrorism (as such terms are defined, respectively, under section 2331 of title 18, United States Code).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

□ 1745

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased that this body will vote on H.R. 56, the Financial Technology Protection Act, which passed the House in the 115th Congress. This bill would strengthen and expand efforts to deter terrorists and illicit abuses of financial technology through interagency coordination and research through collaboration with private institutions and citizens.

As stated in last year's National Money Laundering Risk Assessment from the United States Department of the Treasury, many cryptocurrencies are being designed to make virtual currency transactions untraceable and are increasingly being used by bad actors.

The talent and technological capabilities to track these transactions must keep up so the government can identify terrorists, hackers, and other criminals who try to hide their activities and proceeds using cryptocurrencies and related exchanges.

This bill would establish a public-private sector task force, a grant program to encourage the development of largely open-source tracking technology, and a whistleblower reward program to counter terrorist uses of digital currencies. Also, it would require the government to examine how state and nonstate actors, including foreign terrorist organizations, use these cryptocurrencies to evade sanctions, finance terrorism, and launder money.

I thank Congressmen BUDD and LYNCH for reintroducing this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 56, the Financial Technology Protection Act.

Our number one priority is to ensure the safety of the American people, especially from terrorists and terror organizations seeking to take away the freedoms we hold dear. This bipartisan legislation is a prime example of how we can reach across the aisle and find common ground in the fight against terrorism as well as illicit finance.

H.R. 56 establishes an Independent Financial Technology Task Force, which will improve coordination between the private and public sectors in order to research and develop tools to combat terrorism and the illicit use of financial technologies, including digital currencies.

Recent studies have found evidence that terrorists, especially lone-wolf actors, use digital currencies. A public-private task force as established through this legislation can inform Congress on the legislative and regulatory steps needed to stop these bad actors.

Furthermore, this bipartisan bill would incentivize individuals to come forward with knowledge of possible terrorist and illicit financing involving

digital currencies by offering monetary rewards for information that leads to successful convictions. A reward program is just the kind of innovation in policymaking that we need to stay a step ahead of terrorists.

Last Congress, the Treasury Department informed our committee that using such unconventional tools could be critical in generating useful intelligence, and I applaud Mr. BUDD and Mr. LYNCH for thinking creatively in this process and listening to testimony and taking that and putting that in legislative form.

The threat of illicit use of digital currencies is evolving, and policymakers must work together to find best practices and solutions. That is why this bipartisan bill is so important.

Furthermore, I would add that digital currencies have enormous potential benefits. We want to understand those benefits, but we also want to understand those costs involved, as policymakers. We want to be smart about it. I think it is useful and helpful for us to begin with understanding how we stamp out bad actors and their use of digital currencies before we move into that next set of conversation about how we properly enhance their utility in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank, again, my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) for his work here and my colleague from North Carolina, the great north State, Mr. BUDD, first for their relationship on this important policymaking, and also their willingness to work across the aisle in order to get good legislation that is ensuring the safety of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 56 as a commonsense, forward-looking approach to combating terrorism, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH), who is a strong leader and a strong voice on the Financial Services Committee and the lead Democratic cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 56.

First, I would like to thank our chairwoman, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), for her outstanding leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. I would also like to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) for his energetic support as well. In addition, I would like to thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD), a colleague of ours on the Financial Services Committee, for working in a bipartisan fashion with me to get this bill to the floor in a better way to safeguard our emerging financial technology sector against its illicit use by terrorists and their financiers, money launderers, computer hackers, and other criminal actors.

I would also like to point out, as evidenced in the course of our ongoing

committee investigation to examine terrorist and money laundering activities, that continued innovations in digital currencies, peer-to-peer financing, mobile payments, and other emerging financial technologies—or in today's lingo, fintech—have been met with increasing efforts by malign actors to exploit these digital platforms and services for terrorist and other criminal purposes. According to the Combating Terrorism Center At West Point: "Given the interest that terrorist organizations have shown in leveraging digital currencies, their use of such mediums for conducting financial transactions will only increase in the future."

So the growing reliance on digital currency for terrorist financing recently manifested itself in the U.S. in the form of a complex bank fraud scheme perpetrated by a Long Island woman, Zoobia Shahnaz, who pleaded guilty in November of 2018 to providing material support to a terrorist organization.

In an attempt to raise funds for the Islamic State, Ms. Shahnaz fraudulently obtained credit cards which she used to purchase more than \$62,000 in bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies. After converting the currency to U.S. dollars and transferring the funds to her checking account, she proceeded to execute wire transactions totaling over \$150,000 directed to top Islamic State-affiliated individuals and shell entities in Pakistan, China, and Turkey.

The illicit use of digital currency systems has also extended to other criminal enterprises, including cybercrime. According to a six-count indictment returned by a Federal grand jury in Newark, New Jersey, two Iranian nationals engaged in a nearly 3-year international extortion and computer crime scheme involving the deployment of so-called sam sam ransomware against U.S. public and private entities. Acting from inside Iran, these cybercriminals forcibly encrypted the computer systems of more than 200 hospitals, municipalities, and public institutions in the United States, including the city of Atlanta, the city of Newark, and the Colorado Department of Transportation. In exchange for decryption keys, they demanded ransom to be paid in bitcoin. In total, the men collected over \$6 million in ransom payments, to date, while causing more than \$30 million in losses to their U.S. victims.

Moreover, in July of last year, Special Counsel Bob Mueller indicted 12 Russian intelligence officers stemming from their involvement in cyber attacks against U.S. individuals and entities leading up to the 2016 Presidential election. According to the 11-count indictment, in order to "facilitate the purchase of infrastructure used in their hacking activity . . . the defendants conspired to launder the equivalent of more than \$95,000 through a web of transactions structured to capitalize on the perceived anonymity of cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Massachusetts an additional 1 minute.

Mr. LYNCH. So as we continue to witness and embrace rapid digital innovation in the traditional banking and finance sector, it is urgent that government and industry work together to adopt and deploy regulatory protocols such as blockchain technologies to protect the integrity of digital financial systems against abuse.

To this end, our legislation, the Financial Technology Protection Act, would establish an independent task force consisting of both public and private stakeholders to address the threat of exploitation of new financial technologies by terrorists and other malign actors.

It would also authorize innovative fintech grants to enhance the ability of U.S. companies, academic institutions, nonprofit organizations, and other private-sector entities to develop new tools designed to protect against criminal use of cryptocurrencies and enhance U.S. competitiveness in global financial markets.

Moreover, the bill would authorize a rewards program for individuals who provide information leading to the conviction of those who use digital currency systems for terrorist purposes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 56.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD), who is from the great metropolis of Advance in Davie County and who is a leader in fintech.

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the ranking member, for yielding, and I want to start by congratulating him on his new role on the Financial Services Committee. Certainly, he makes our home State, the Old North State, proud.

I also want to congratulate the new chair on her position as chair of our committee, and I look forward to working with her in a bipartisan fashion whenever I can.

I also have to thank my colead on H.R. 56, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH), for his leadership on illicit financing issues, and this bill in particular. I always enjoy teaming up with him, and I value his input and expertise on these issues. I am hopeful we will see some movement on his kleptocracy legislation soon, and I am proud to be coleading that bill with the gentleman.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bipartisan legislation, the Financial Technology Protection Act. I have said this many times before, but I will say it again because it bears repeating: Illicit financing networks are the linchpin of any terrorist group, criminal organization, or rogue state's operations.

As we move into an increasingly digital and virtual world, criminals and

terrorists will start to use new technologies that are available to them. This shouldn't shock anyone. Of course, we all recognize the good that comes with innovation and new technology, but there will always be bad actors as well.

The bottom line is that the Federal Government has to be one step ahead of the illicit actors in this new space without threatening technological innovation, and that is what this bill will do. It will do this by giving the private sector additional tools to protect their new technology, hence the name for the bill, the Financial Technology Protection Act.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 56 is a culmination of months of work with outside groups all over the political spectrum, from national security groups that appreciate the task force to trade and industry groups that appreciate the new tools being given to them that will help them better protect their industry and livelihood.

I think that this bill strikes an impressive balance and is an example of some bipartisan areas that we can work together on in the 116th Congress. Specifically, Mr. Speaker, my legislation will do the following things:

First, and perhaps most importantly, H.R. 56 establishes the Fintech Leadership in Innovation and Financial Intelligence Program, which will be used for grants and rewards in the fintech space for ideas and programs to combat terrorist use of digital currencies. These technologies would be open access and open source. Experts in the private sector can track illicit use of these currencies and perhaps do a better job of leveraging their talent to create tools and programs through the Fintech Leadership and Financial Intelligence Program. We need to give them the ability to try, and that is exactly what this bill does.

Secondly, it establishes the Independent Financial Technology Task Force to Combat Terrorism and Illicit Financing, which will improve coordination and start conversations between the private and public sectors for new ways to combat illicit use. In my view, industry and the Federal Government should be coming together to find best practices and solutions to stop this new terrorist funding threat.

H.R. 56 includes language from H.R. 5227, the Preventing Rogue and Foreign Actors from Evading Sanctions Act, introduced last Congress by my friend, MARK MEADOWS of North Carolina. This language directs the Treasury Department to develop a strategy that identifies and describes the potential uses of virtual currencies and other related emerging technologies by states and nonstate actors, terrorist organizations to evade sanctions, finance terrorism, or launder monetary instruments and threaten the United States' national security. Again, the development of a national strategy to combat illicit use strikes me as common sense; therefore, we are excited to have it in-

cluded in the bill and to have Mr. MEADOWS' support.

Finally, this Budd-Lynch legislation establishes a targeted rewards program for information leading to the capture of terrorists or illicit actors involved with terror digital currency networks. The government should be encouraging individuals with knowledge of illicit use of virtual currencies to come forward through the offerings of rewards for successful convictions.

Here is the bottom line: H.R. 56 is legislation that sparks private-sector innovation to deal with terror and illicit financing when it comes to virtual currencies, which ultimately benefits the underlying technology, the blockchain.

□ 1800

I think that Congress should be promoting programs and technologies that give industry the tools they need to save their technology and industry from illicit use and, hopefully, save them from further negotiation down the road.

I am very excited that this bill is up for a vote in the House today and has such strong bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of my bipartisan legislation and, once again, thank everyone who has had a hand in bringing this to the floor. It is an exciting day when we can focus on fintech, and I am hopeful for the future of this committee and the 116th Congress.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to close.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, three for three—the House Financial Services Committee comes out with the first three bills, and they are bipartisan. I would hope the House would adopt them tonight.

I think this is a great first step in this long road of legislating that I think we can be about in the Financial Services Committee. The chairwoman has shown that will, that interest, that inclination to work together where we can, where we can achieve consensus across the aisle.

I mean that as a compliment. In the politics of today, when you are working across the aisle, it seems as though that is dealt as an insult in some factions.

I know that Chairwoman WATERS has worked intently to get to the position of chairing this committee, for a little longer than I have to be the ranking member of the committee; but, as she will show me on opening day of the House Financial Services Committee, she has the gavel and I do not, but where we can work together, I am honored to be able to do so.

I want to thank my colleague, Mr. BUDD, for working so intently on financial innovation and on fintech as well as cryptocurrencies, which are of great interest to him, and I appreciate Mr. LYNCH being engaged in this subject matter as well.

I look forward to more bipartisan legislating coming out of this committee as well as a number of more interesting activities that I am sure will be a part of this.

I am now informed that we do have one Member to close. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGGLEMAN), a new Member who has a great deal of experience in national security.

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, special thanks to the chair and to the ranking member for their leadership on this. I would also like to thank Representative BUDD for sponsoring this bipartisan legislation and thank my colleagues across the aisle, Representatives LYNCH and SOTO, for their important work on this bill as well.

While I may be new to Congress, I am all too familiar with terrorist threats and the danger they pose to the safety and security of our Nation. I served my country in the Air Force as an intelligence officer and worked to track down terrorists after 9/11. I also supported “follow the money” analysis and operations related to terrorist financing.

One of the key components that allows terrorists to organize and execute their missions is financing. As financial technology, or fintech, evolves, so do the opportunities for criminals to take advantage of the financial system.

H.R. 56 calls for financial regulators, law enforcement, and private-sector experts to come together to create the Fintech Task Force to Combat Terrorism and Illicit Finance. This task force is charged with developing innovative methods to track, prevent, and prosecute terrorists that use digital currencies and other financial technologies to advance their agenda.

Technology is integral to everyday life for consumers, businesses, and governments, which is why it is critical that experts from law enforcement and the private sector come together to protect our financial system from terrorists and other bad actors.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons and many others, I strongly support this bill.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Representative BUDD and Representative LYNCH for the work that they have put forth on this legislation, and I would like to take a moment to thank Mr. LYNCH for not only this legislation, but all of the efforts that he has put forth on the Financial Services Committee that have benefited this Congress and our country.

Let me just say that I rise again to encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote for H.R. 56, the Financial Technology Protection Act. This bipartisan bill aims to improve our efforts to deter terrorists and criminal abusers of financial technology, including cryptocurrencies,

through its support of interagency coordination and research and through collaboration with private institutions and citizens.

The measure created by this legislation will give the U.S. a better understanding of how bad actors, including terrorists, use cryptocurrencies to evade sanctions, finance terrorism, and launder money. These state and nonstate actors are always looking for new ways to get around our protective and investigative measures, and this bill will help us to stay at least one step ahead.

So, again, my sincere gratitude and thanks to Congressmen BUDD and LYNCH for reintroducing this bill, which was passed by this body in the last Congress.

I would like to, again, follow up on statements that were made by the ranking member, Mr. MCHENRY, to remind everyone that the first three bills of this Congress that have been introduced by the Financial Services Committee are bipartisan bills where we have shown that we are willing to provide leadership and send a message to all of the Members of Congress that we have to work hard to try and get good, viable, strong legislation through this Congress, working together in ways that perhaps we have not done before.

I am very pleased and proud to stand here as the chairperson of the Financial Services Committee, helping to make sure that the first three bills that we introduce are bipartisan and urging my support for these bills and this bill now that it is before you.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 56, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TAKING ADDITIONAL STEPS TO ADDRESS THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO VENEZUELA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-8)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order with respect to Venezuela that takes additional steps with respect to the na-

tional emergency declared in Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015, and relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13808 of August 24, 2017, Executive Order 13827 of March 19, 2018, Executive Order 13835 of May 21, 2018, and Executive Order 13850 of November 1, 2018.

The Executive Order I have issued accounts for the swearing in of a legitimate Interim President of Venezuela, and addresses actions by persons affiliated with the illegitimate Maduro regime, including human rights violations and abuses in response to anti-Maduro protests, arbitrary arrest and detention of anti-Maduro protestors, curtailment of press freedom, harassment of political opponents, and continued attempts to undermine the Interim President of Venezuela and undermine the Venezuelan National Assembly. The Executive Order amends subsection (d) of section 6 of Executive Order 13692, subsection (d) of section 3 of Executive Order 13808, subsection (d) of section 3 of Executive Order 13827, subsection (d) of section 3 of Executive Order 13835, and subsection (d) of section 6 of Executive Order 13850, to read:

“(d) the term “Government of Venezuela” includes the state and Government of Venezuela, any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including the Central Bank of Venezuela and Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA), any person owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the foregoing, and any person who has acted or purported to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any of the foregoing, including as a member of the Maduro regime.”

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 25, 2019.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 624, by the yeas and nays;

Motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 502, by the yeas and nays; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.



The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

# PROMOTING TRANSPARENT STANDARDS FOR CORPORATE IN- SIDERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 624) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to carry out a study of Rule 10b5-1 trading plans, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 3, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 52]  
YEAS—413

Abraham	Clark (MA)	Fitzpatrick
Adams	Clarke (NY)	Fleischmann
Aderholt	Clay	Fletcher
Aguilar	Cleaver	Flores
Allen	Cline	Fortenberry
Allred	Cloud	Foster
Amodei	Clyburn	Fox (NC)
Arrington	Cohen	Fudge
Axne	Cole	Fulcher
Babin	Collins (GA)	Gabbard
Bacon	Collins (NY)	Gaetz
Baird	Comer	Gallagher
Balderson	Conaway	Gallego
Banks	Connolly	Garamendi
Barr	Cook	Garcia (IL)
Barragán	Cooper	Garcia (TX)
Beatty	Correa	Gianforte
Bera	Costa	Gibbs
Bergman	Courtney	Gohmert
Beyer	Cox (CA)	Golden
Bilirakis	Craig	Gomez
Bishop (GA)	Crawford	Gonzalez (OH)
Bishop (UT)	Crenshaw	Gonzalez (TX)
Blumenauer	Crist	Gooden
Blunt Rochester	Crow	Gosar
Bonamici	Cuellar	Gottheimer
Bost	Cummings	Granger
Boyle, Brendan	Cunningham	Graves (GA)
F.	Curtis	Graves (LA)
Brady	Davids (KS)	Graves (MO)
Brindisi	Davidson (OH)	Green (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Davis (CA)	Green (TX)
Brooks (IN)	Davis, Rodney	Griffith
Brown (MD)	Dean	Grijalva
Brownley (CA)	DeFazio	Grothman
Buchanan	DeGette	Guest
Buck	DeLauro	Guthrie
Bucshon	DelBene	Haaland
Budd	Delgado	Hagedorn
Burchett	Demings	Harder (CA)
Burgess	DeSaulnier	Harris
Bustos	DesJarlais	Hartzler
Butterfield	Deutch	Hastings
Byrne	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Calvert	Dingell	Heck
Carbajal	Doggett	Hern, Kevin
Cárdenas	Doyle, Michael	Herrera Beutler
Carson (IN)	F.	Hice (GA)
Carter (GA)	Duffy	Higgins (LA)
Carter (TX)	Duncan	Higgins (NY)
Cartwright	Dunn	Hill (AR)
Case	Emmer	Hill (CA)
Casten (IL)	Engel	Himes
Castor (FL)	Escobar	Holding
Castro (TX)	Eshoo	Hollingsworth
Chabot	Españillat	Horn, Kendra S.
Cheney	Estes	Horsford
Chu, Judy	Evans	Houlahan
Ciulline	Ferguson	Hoyer
Cisneros	Finkenauer	Hudson

Huffman	Meadows	Shalala
Huizenga	Meeks	Sherman
Hunter	Meng	Sherrill
Hurd (TX)	Meuser	Shimkus
Jackson Lee	Miller	Simpson
Jayapal	Mitchell	Sires
Jeffries	Moolenaar	Slotkin
Johnson (GA)	Mooney (WV)	Smith (MO)
Johnson (LA)	Moore	Smith (NE)
Johnson (OH)	Morelle	Smith (NJ)
Johnson (SD)	Moulton	Smith (WA)
Johnson (TX)	Mucarsel-Powell	Smucker
Jordan	Mullin	Soto
Joyce (OH)	Murphy	Spanberger
Joyce (PA)	Nadler	Spano
Kaptur	Napolitano	Speier
Katko	Neal	Stanton
Keating	Neguse	Staubert
Kelly (IL)	Newhouse	Stefanik
Kelly (MS)	Norcross	Steil
Kelly (PA)	Norman	Steube
Kennedy	Nunes	Stevens
Khanna	O'Halleran	Stewart
Kildee	Ocasio-Cortez	Stivers
Kilmer	Olson	Suozzi
Kim	Omar	Swalwell (CA)
King (IA)	Palazzo	Takano
King (NY)	Pallone	Taylor
Kinzinger	Palmer	Thompson (CA)
Kirkpatrick	Panetta	Thompson (MS)
Krishnamoorthi	Pappas	Thompson (PA)
Kuster (NH)	Pascarell	Thornberry
Kustoff (TN)	Pence	Timmons
LaHood	Perlmutter	Titus
LaMalfa	Perry	Tlaib
Lamb	Peters	Tonko
Lamborn	Peterson	Torres (CA)
Langevin	Phillips	Torres Small
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	(NM)
Larson (CT)	Pocan	Trahan
Latta	Posey	Trone
Lawrence	Pressley	Turner
Lawson (FL)	Price (NC)	Underwood
Lee (CA)	Quigley	Upton
Lee (NV)	Raskin	Van Drew
Lesko	Reed	Vargas
Levin (CA)	Reschenthaler	Veasey
Lujan	Rice (NY)	Vela
Lewis	Rice (SC)	Velázquez
Lieu, Ted	Riggleman	Visclosky
Lipinski	Rodgers (WA)	Wagner
Loeb sack	Roe, David P.	Walberg
Lofgren	Rogers (AL)	Walden
Long	Rogers (KY)	Walker
Loudermilk	Rooney (FL)	Walorski
Lowenthal	Rose (NY)	Waltz
Lucas	Rose, John W.	Wasserman
Luetkemeyer	Rouda	Schultz
Lujan	Rouzer	Waters
Luria	Roy	Watkins
Lynch	Roybal-Allard	Watson Coleman
Malinowski	Ruiz	Weber (TX)
Maloney,	Ruppersberger	Webster (FL)
Carolyn B.	Rutherford	Welch
Maloney, Sean	Ryan	Wenstrup
Marchant	Sánchez	Westerman
Marshall	Sarbanes	Wexton
Mast	Scalise	Wild
Matsui	Scanlon	Williams
McAdams	Schakowsky	Wilson (SC)
McBath	Schiff	Wittman
McCarthy	Schneider	Womack
McCaul	Schrader	Woodall
McClintock	Schrier	Wright
McCollum	Schweikert	Yarmuth
McEachin	Scott (VA)	Yoho
McGovern	Scott, Austin	Young
McHenry	Scott, David	Zeldin
McKinley	Serrano	
McNerney	Sewell (AL)	

NAYS—3

NOT VOTING—16

Amash	Biggs	Massie
Armstrong	Lowey	Rush
Bass	Payne	Sensenbrenner
Davis, Danny K.	Porter	Tipton
Frankel	Ratcliffe	Wilson (FL)
Jones	Richmond	
Kind	Roby	

□ 1857

Messrs. AMASH and BIGGS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# FIGHT ILLICIT NETWORKS AND DETECT TRAFFICKING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 502) to require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out a study on how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are used to buy, sell, or facilitate the financing of goods or services associated with sex trafficking or drug trafficking, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 3, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 53]  
YEAS—412

Abraham	Case	Diaz-Balart
Adams	Casten (IL)	Dingell
Aderholt	Castor (FL)	Doggett
Aguilar	Castro (TX)	Doyle, Michael
Allen	Chabot	F.
Allred	Cheney	Duffy
Amodei	Chu, Judy	Duncan
Arrington	Ciulline	Dunn
Axne	Cisneros	Emmer
Babin	Clark (MA)	Engel
Bacon	Clarke (NY)	Escobar
Baird	Clay	Eshoo
Balderson	Cleaver	Españillat
Banks	Cline	Estes
Barr	Cloud	Evans
Barragán	Clyburn	Ferguson
Beatty	Cohen	Finkenauer
Bera	Cole	Fitzpatrick
Bergman	Collins (GA)	Fleischmann
Beyer	Collins (NY)	Fletcher
Biggs	Comer	Flores
Bilirakis	Conaway	Fortenberry
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Foster
Bishop (UT)	Cook	Fox (NC)
Blumenauer	Cooper	Fudge
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Fulcher
Bonamici	Costa	Gabbard
Bost	Courtney	Gallagher
Boyle, Brendan	Cox (CA)	Gallego
F.	Craig	Garamendi
Brady	Crawford	Garcia (IL)
Brindisi	Crenshaw	Garcia (TX)
Brooks (AL)	Crist	Gianforte
Brooks (IN)	Crow	Gibbs
Brown (MD)	Cuellar	Gohmert
Brownley (CA)	Cummings	Golden
Buchanan	Cunningham	Gomez
Buck	Curtis	Gonzalez (OH)
Bucshon	Davids (KS)	Gonzalez (TX)
Budd	Davidson (OH)	Gooden
Burchett	Davis (CA)	Gosar
Burgess	Davis, Rodney	Gottheimer
Bustos	Dean	Granger
Butterfield	DeFazio	Graves (GA)
Byrne	DeGette	Graves (LA)
Calvert	DeLauro	Graves (MO)
Carbajal	DelBene	Green (TN)
Cárdenas	Delgado	Green (TX)
Carson (IN)	Demings	Griffith
Carter (GA)	DeSaulnier	Grijalva
Carter (TX)	DesJarlais	Grothman
Cartwright	Deutch	Guest

Guthrie  
Haaland  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings  
Hayes  
Heck  
Hern, Kevin  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (AR)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Lesko  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.

Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Mast  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meadows  
Meeks  
Meng  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Moore  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Mullin  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Olson  
Omar  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Riggleman  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rooney (FL)  
Rose (NY)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouda  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider

## NAYS—3

Amash Gaetz Massie

## NOT VOTING—17

Armstrong  
Bass  
Davis, Danny K.  
Frankel  
Jones  
Kind

Lowey  
Payne  
Porter  
Ratcliffe  
Richmond  
Roby

Rush  
Sensenbrenner  
Tipton  
Waltz  
Wilson (FL)

Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spano  
Speier  
Stanton  
Staubert  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Suozi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Taylor  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watkins  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yarmuth  
Yoho  
Young  
Zeldin

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1905

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 234, nays 170, answered “present” 2, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 54]

## YEAS—234

Adams  
Allred  
Amodei  
Arrington  
Axne  
Bacon  
Baird  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
Brady  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Buck  
Budd  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carballo  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Cooper  
Correa  
Courtney  
Cox (CA)  
Craig  
Crist

Cuellar  
Cummings  
Curtis  
Davidson (OH)  
Davis (CA)  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Engel  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Españillat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gianforte  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Gooden  
Green (TX)  
Grijalva  
Haaland  
Hastings  
Hayes  
Heck  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (CA)  
Himes  
Hollingsworth  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Hoyer  
Huffman

Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (TX)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kinzinger  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Lesko  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Long  
Lowenthal  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Moore  
Morelle  
Mucarsel-Powell

Murphy  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Norcross  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)  
Riggleman  
Rodgers (WA)  
Roe, David P.  
Rose (NY)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger

Rutherford  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Speier  
Stanton  
Staubert  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart

Stivers  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Taylor  
Thompson (MS)  
Thornberry  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Torres (CA)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watkins  
Watson Coleman  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wexton  
Yarmuth

## NAYS—170

Abraham  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Amash  
Babin  
Balderson  
Biggs  
Bishop (UT)  
Bost  
Brindisi  
Brooks (AL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Cárdenas  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Casten (IL)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cisneros  
Cline  
Cloud  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly  
Cook  
Costa  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Crow  
Cunningham  
Davids (KS)  
Davis, Rodney  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duffy  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fitzpatrick  
Foxx (NC)  
Fudge  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gibbs  
Golden  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gosar  
Gottheimer

Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hern, Kevin  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Hill (AR)  
Holding  
Horsford  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Keating  
Kelly (MS)  
Kilmer  
Kim  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kirkpatrick  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Loudermilk  
Lucas  
Luria  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Massie  
Mast  
McAdams  
McCaul  
McHenry  
McKinley  
Meadows  
Meng  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)

Moulton  
Mullin  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Peters  
Peterson  
Rice (NY)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rooney (FL)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouda  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Ruiz  
Scalise  
Schrier  
Shimkus  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smucker  
Spanberger  
Spano  
Steube  
Suozi  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (PA)  
Timmons  
Torres Small  
(NM)  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Drew  
Walberg  
Walden  
Waters  
Weber (TX)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wild  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yoho  
Young  
Zeldin

## ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2

Gohmert Tonko

## NOT VOTING—26

Armstrong  
Bass  
Blumenauer

Davis, Danny K.  
Flores  
Foster

Frankel  
Harder (CA)  
Houlahan

Jones  
Kind  
Lowey  
McBath  
Meuser  
Payne

Porter  
Pressley  
Ratcliffe  
Richmond  
Roby  
Rush

Schrader  
Sensenbrenner  
Tipton  
Walker  
Wilson (FL)

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1913

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

#### RANKING CERTAIN MEMBERS OF CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

##### H. RES. 80

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, ranked as follows on the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR: Mr. Walker (to rank immediately after Mr. Banks).

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY: (Mr. McCaul (to rank immediately after Mr. King of New York); and Mr. Higgins of Louisiana (to rank immediately after Mr. Walker).

Ms. CHENEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NO MORE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the 25th of January, 2019, was a day of celebration for 800,000 Federal workers. They joined me at the Federal office building which my office is in, and we stood together listening to their pain and their stories of trying to survive. Many said: We don't want to be held hostage again.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say that no Federal employee over a policy question should not be paid. And as we have been saying, open the government and pay the workers. That same day, I went out to visit TSO officers and air traffic controllers.

When I came back today, I stopped to speak to air traffic controllers, and I thanked them and said, America now knows for all of the Federal workers what great patriots and servants of the

Nation that they are. We must thank them.

I want to say to the officer who asked me about his pay being frozen that I hope Republicans will join Democrats in raising that pay to 2.6 percent. This is my answer to you, that we will pay you, and we will increase your pay.

As I close, Mr. Speaker, I want to offer sympathy and concern for five Houston police officers who have just been shot. I offer my prayers and concern and sympathy for their families, and a speedy recovery during this time.

#### REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF OFFICER SEAN TUDER

(Mr. BYRNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember the life of an Alabama hero, Officer Sean Tudor, of the Mobile Police Department. Officer Tudor was tragically killed on January 20 while conducting an investigation.

Officer Tudor joined the Mobile Police Department in 2016. He was named Officer of the Month for his exceptional work in improving public safety. As another sign of his commitment to service, Sean was a member of the Alabama National Guard.

Mr. Speaker, Officer Tudor was the second Alabama police officer killed in the line of duty this month.

Police officers are the peacekeepers of society. They go to work every day in an effort to keep our families in our community safe. Sean's story reminds us that we should never take their sacrifices for granted.

To Sean's wife, Krissy, and his entire family, know that you are in our prayers and will continue to be in our prayers in the months and years ahead.

We will never allow Sean's legacy of servant leadership and sacrifice to be forgotten. May the words written in Matthew's Gospel comfort all of us:

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the sons of God.

#### STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE

(Ms. BROWNLEY of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, it is simply unacceptable that the Nation's total student loan debt has surpassed credit card debt in our country. Student loan debt can follow a person for life, making it more difficult to raise a family, start a business, buy a home, or save for retirement.

That is why I introduced the Student Loan Repayment Assistance Act which will help college graduates more easily repay their student loan debts by incentivizing more employers to offer student loan repayment assistance.

This bill will help alleviate the financial and emotional burden of a student

loan debt, and help employers attract and retain skilled, qualified employees. It is a win-win for all.

In Congress, I will continue to fight for a strong middle class where everyone can achieve the American Dream.

#### REMEMBERING THE SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER AND CREW

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, 33 years ago today, we lost the Space Shuttle Challenger.

I rise to remember and honor the seven crew members whose passion for exploration has inspired generations of Americans.

On January 28, 1986, the 25th mission of the United States space shuttle program was set to transport cargo and crew into orbit. Tragically, the mission was cut short over the skies of Cape Canaveral.

More than three decades later, we remember the sacrifice of each crew member: Dick Scobee, Michael Smith, Ellison Onizuka, Judith Resnik, Ronald McNair, Gregory Jarvis, and Christa McAuliffe. Their legacy is forever enshrined in our Nation's Capital with the Space Shuttle Challenger Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery.

As President Reagan said in his address to the Nation: "The Challenger crew was pulling us into the future, and we'll continue to follow them."

Mr. Speaker, may our American curiosity for space exploration never fade, and as we continue to seek farther horizons, it is my hope that we fuel the interest of future generations.

Today, we honor and remember the brave crew of the Space Shuttle Challenger.

#### THOUGHTS AND PRAYERS FOR CONGRESSMAN WALTER JONES

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives has a Member in great distress, and it causes all of us who are aware of that—and I think most of us are—sorrow.

Representative WALTER JONES is the Congressman from the Third Congressional District of North Carolina. He is a man of courage, a man who speaks truth to power, and has been a Member of this body since 1995.

Representative JONES has a condition that has caused him to go into hospice care. He likely will not be joining us on this floor. But he is a man who I have had the great privilege of knowing, because he is a good human being and an honorable man, who made a mistake in a vote for the Iraq war and after he realized that that was a mistake, having voted for that war, he voted against war and conflicts ever after, and wrote

personal notes to the families of the victims of military deaths.

He supported veterans. He supported our country. He was a man of conscience. He still is. Our thoughts are with him, and I thank him for his service and his friendship.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my friend: Fair winds and following seas.

#### CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT OF J. GENE FAILE

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize J. Gene Faile for his outstanding career and his impending retirement after 30 years of dedication to healthcare administration.

A veteran of the U.S. Air Force, Faile began his career at Yokota Air Base in Japan. Afterwards, he earned degrees in finance and business, and became a sought-after hospital administrator and advisory board member around the country.

For 10 years, Faile has served as the President of Wake Forest Baptist Health-Wilkes Medical Center in my district, championing excellent patient care and strengthening the hospital's finances. During his tenure, Wilkes County has been blessed by his generosity and leadership, including with the March for Babies, Wilkes Community College, Wilkes Chamber of Commerce, and The Health Foundation, Inc.

Although he will be missed in the Fifth District, I wish him and his wife, Peggy, a wonderful retirement with his family in Raleigh.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF JUAN PABLO DUARTE

(Mr. ESPAILLAT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Juan Pablo Duarte, the founding father of the Dominican Republic. Duarte was instrumental in the war of Dominican independence, and he fought for a liberal democracy.

January 26, this past Saturday, marked Duarte's birthday, a day that is celebrated in the Dominican Republic as a national holiday, and Dominicans celebrated it across the world.

Last week, I introduced H. Res. 64, which supports the ideals of Juan Pablo Duarte Day, and urges the recognition of this day in the United States, as many Dominican Americans celebrate here as well.

This resolution is one of three I introduced last week to mark the beginning of Dominican Heritage Month to honor the Dominican American community in my district and across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my many colleagues join me in recognizing this im-

portant day and the contributions of Dominican Americans across the United States.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF JACK T. BRINKLEY, SR.

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Young Harris College trustee emeritus and former United States Representative from the Third District of Georgia, Mr. Jack T. Brinkley, Sr., who passed away on January 23 at the age of 88.

Mr. Brinkley was a true public servant who quietly helped numerous individuals. Before his 16-year career as a Member of Congress, he taught school, piloted planes in the Air Force, and moved to west Georgia to be close to his wife's family.

After serving in Congress, he returned home to work in his family law firm. Even with his low profile, Mr. Brinkley did significant work. He introduced over 650 bills, most of which involved veterans. He had a gift for remembering names and key qualities of his constituents, but most importantly, Mr. Brinkley was a genuine, selfless, high-character public servant who will be deeply missed.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends during this time.

□ 1930

#### INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

(Ms. SHALALA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, January 27, we observed International Holocaust Remembrance Day. This day marks the 74th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Today I rise because we have a sacred duty to remember the lives lost to Nazism, an abominable evil.

We must remember so that we never forget.

We must never forget the events of the Holocaust so that we may stand together against anti-Semitism and against any such acts leveraged in the future against the Jewish people and all people everywhere.

#### CONGRATULATING COACH KEN LEONARD

(Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend, Ken Leonard, head coach of the Sacred Heart-Griffin Cyclones, for being nominated by the Chicago Bears for the 2018 Don Shula NFL High School Coach of the Year Award. This

year, he follows his son, Derek, who was nominated last year.

Coach Leonard was nominated for this prestigious award because of his leadership, dedication to the community, and his commitment to the health and safety of his players and their on-field success. This past year, Coach Leonard became the all-time leader for victories in Illinois high school coaching history—ironically, beating his son's very good Rochester team to get that record.

As the head coach since 1984, Coach Leonard has an outstanding 379 win and 74 career loss record, including five State championships in eight title game appearances. He has spent countless hours on the field, in classrooms, and in chapels teaching players about character and helping prepare them for a very successful future.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Ken for his service to the Springfield community over the years and congratulate him, his family, and his team on this great honor.

#### WE ASK GOD'S BLESSINGS ON CONGRESSMAN WALTER JONES

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to join my remarks along with those of Congressman STEVE COHEN of Tennessee to reach our beloved colleague, WALTER JONES of the Third District of North Carolina, and his family as they walk through these difficult days. I wish to say thank you to the people of North Carolina for sending such an honorable and dignified gentleman to this House to serve for over two decades, 12 terms.

I can remember how hard WALTER worked when Hurricane Florence hit—his district includes the Outer Banks of North Carolina—and spending his time with the citizens of his district.

I can't count the number of times he talked about Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, and I can't think of anyone who fought harder for veterans or those in our military than WALTER JONES. He is such a man of conscience and such a moral man. I know that the weight of this country's concerns fell on him very heavily.

WALTER, if you are listening to our words this evening, know that we walk with you in spirit. We know you are a man of deep faith, and we know that that faith will carry you through all of the most difficult shoals of life.

We miss you very much on this floor, but we can see your presence and feel your presence. It lingers and lasts among us. Know that we walk with you.

We hope you can hear our words, and we ask God to bless you, to bless your family, and to give you His everlasting strength.

### HONORING THE LIFE OF DICK SHELLENBERGER

(Mr. SMUCKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Dick Shellenberger, a wonderful man who dedicated his life to serving Lancaster County.

Dick recently passed away and left an enormous legacy in our community. I attended a memorial in his honor on Friday, and you could tell how well-loved he was in the community by so many people who showed up to pay their respects.

Dick first ran a dairy farm with his father. He was a graduate of Lancaster Mennonite High School. He worked for Kreider Farms and established the farm's ice cream business, operating its four family restaurants, two dairy stores, and wholesale milk business. He then was a restaurateur, but he eventually became Lancaster County Commissioner.

He was a strong proponent of farmland preservation because he knew the importance of agriculture and farming in our community. He served on many community boards and on his church boards and was always looking for ways to give back.

He is survived by his wife, Pam; a son, Richie; a daughter, Missy; and his six grandchildren.

Dick's legacy will undoubtedly live on in our community. We are grateful for his service to Lancaster County. We also know that he is in a better place, but we will certainly miss him here. It is humbling to be able to honor his life.

### CELEBRATING MAYOR ALLEN OWEN

(Mr. OLSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Mayor Allen Owen and his almost 40 years of faithful service to a great city in Texas—22, Missouri City.

Allen served as the mayor for the better part of 20 years. He always led in a crisis, like the recovery from Hurricane Harvey, one Memorial Day flood, and two tax day floods. He even cut the locks at a gas station to give fuel to first responders during those floods.

Allen and his wife of 51 years, Jane, have raised three amazing kids in Missouri City.

I will close with praise from a Texas icon, the great Texas philosopher and the coach of the Houston Oilers, Bum Phillips:

Allen Owen may not be in a class by himself, but whatever class he is in, it don't take long to call the roll.

Thank you, Al and Jane. May you always have fair winds and following seas.

### KANSAS DAY

(Mr. WATKINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Kansas Day. As Kansas celebrates her 158th birthday, I would like to take a minute to celebrate her.

Our State motto is "Ad Astra per Aspera," through hardships to the stars. This motto captures our State and the spirit of our people.

We have had frontiersmen, space explorers, and leaders in agriculture and digital technology.

We have won sports championships and Academy Awards.

Leaders like Eisenhower, Dole, Roberts, and Pompeo have helped make the world a better place.

From our history of Bleeding Kansas to Brown v. Board of Education, we are never afraid to fight for what is right.

For 158 years, Kansas, you look great.

### BORDER SECURITY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend President Trump for coming together with this 3-week deal that will allow us to open the government, as it has, and continue the discussion on the border security issue we so desperately need.

It is time to put up or shut up. This has been a bipartisan effort in the past with previous legislation to build the border fence and a lot of rhetoric and a lot of talk by the other side of the aisle supporting a controlled border and legal immigration.

It is time to go ahead and do it—no more talk, no more obfuscation, and no more pointing fingers in the other direction. We need to have border security in a bipartisan way, as it has been done in the past.

Who cares that it is President Trump or someone else in the White House only because it is a political ploy? This is something our Nation needs.

So, again, 3 weeks to get it done, 3 weeks to come together and acknowledge that a barrier system on our border is one important component of many to have a secure border and allow legal immigration in this country.

### CBO REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I am going to try to do a couple of things tonight, and some of this is actually to answer some correspondence we had into our office when we did part

of our, we will call it, unified theory presentation a couple weeks ago on what we see happening.

I have two key points I really want to try to drill home tonight. I am going to say them over and over, and I am going to use a number of different slides to talk about them.

Mr. Speaker, one is, it is obvious. You see what is happening in our mandatory spending, but that mandatory spending is substantially driven by our demographics. We are getting older as a society, and we need to just deal with that. That is not Republican or Democratic; it is basically math.

Those of us from the baby boom—there are 74 million of us—the peak of the baby boom, I believe, right now, is about 63 years old. A lot of the reforms should have happened a decade ago. Now it is almost too late.

So how do we deal with the fact of the matter? We are going to see a number of slides of what is about to happen in our mandatory spending curve and what that means to the financial impact of our debt and our economic growth in our society, because much of the debate you will see behind these microphones, I believe, is actually missing the point.

We joke in our office that D.C. is substantially a math-free zone. We are going to try to actually do some math.

The reason we put up this slide is very, very simple: just to visualize it. It is about a year old.

This new CBO report update came out today. We are grinding through it. We have a couple slides here from that.

But just to visualize, this is 1965, and that is 2018.

Mr. Speaker, do you see the red area on the 2018? That is to give you a sense that we don't vote on that. That is on autopilot. The blue area is actually the defense spending; that is about 15 percent. The green is basically everything else.

So remember, 70 to 75 percent of all of the spending around here is on autopilot. I am going to show you, Mr. Speaker, in a number of these slides how much of that is actually really based on our demographics.

This slide is very powerful—and I am going to bend it just a bit to try to understand.

Now, this is done by the Manhattan Institute. It was done about a year ago. So we are going to try to get the numbers updated.

Now, this is not adjusted for inflation. So when it says what is causing an \$84 trillion deficit, functionally, over the next 29, 30 years, you can take off about one-third if you want to do the inflation adjustment in your head.

But when you look at it, the point is up here. You see the first bar; that is Social Security. The middle bar there is Medicare, and the third bar is everything else.

Mr. Speaker, you will notice everything else over the 30 years is actually positive in its impact on revenues, but Social Security and Medicare are the



vast, functionally, almost all of that \$84 trillion of debt.

It is demographics, it is math, and we need to deal with it, because as a society and as a government, we have an obligation to keep our promises. These are earned benefits. But how do we do it?

We are going to talk about how we keep our promises in the last part of these slides.

But, once again, I am trying to make the point that the scale of the problem, if you have a political person, an academician—anyone—and they are talking about the future of this country, if they are not talking about what is happening to us demographically and our entitlement promises, then they are not telling you the truth, Mr. Speaker, because this is going to drive all policy around it.

Now, I will have lots of conversations with folks back home in Arizona—which is just beautiful; I think it was 74 degrees today in Scottsdale—and I will get: Well, I paid into the program.

And you did, and we have a social contract with you on those benefits, but we do need to understand some of the actual math.

□ 1945

This is sort of the average person who will be moving into retirement over this decade. For Social Security, you will have paid in about \$540,000 in Social Security taxes. You are going to get about \$616,000 back out.

Those two are fairly in balance, even though all that money that went to the trust fund then is loaned to the Federal Government, and then the Federal Government—actually, Treasury—puts special T-notes. The last time I checked, they were paying like 3 percent, so they had a reasonable rate of return.

But the one that causes most of the deficit over the next decade, two decades, three decades, you look at Medicare. The average person will have paid about \$140,000 in Medicare taxes. They are going to get \$422,000. So 140 in, 422 out.

When you see that number, it is an understanding that we need to do the things that would bring price disruption to the delivery of those health services. If not, think of this: 74 million baby boomers—74 million baby boomers—and, on average, we will have put in \$140,000 in Medicare taxes, and we are going to get \$400-some thousand in benefits back out. The math is just devastating for our economic future.

This is a brand-new slide. This is in today's CBO report. The reason I had this one printed is to understand, in 9 years, according to today's CBO report—9 years—50 percent of all Federal spending, not counting interest, just 50 percent of all Federal spending, will be to seniors.

Just understand what that means. I believe, in the early 1970s, for every dollar that went to seniors, \$4 to \$5 went to our children. It has, obviously,

more than doubled in the other direction.

It is just demographics. We are getting older. Birth rates have substantially collapsed in the country.

But this is in today's CBO report, just to get you heads around it. The dark brown you see on top, that is those who are 65 and older. What is more of a rust color, those are 20 to 64, just to give you an idea of the population differences. Yet, the brown part, in 9 years, is 50 percent of all Federal spending. We need to understand that it is demographics.

Another slide, just to sort of make the point here, if you were to go from 2008 to 2028, take those years, 91 percent—91 percent—of the increased spending of the Federal Government is, functionally, interest, Social Security, and the healthcare—we will call it healthcare entitlements, healthcare delivery. That can be Social Security. It can be Medicare. It could be Indian Health Service.

Think of that. Ninety-one percent of all the spending growth from 2008 to 2028, over those 20 years: Social Security, interest, healthcare entitlements. Ninety-one percent. It gives you a sense of where the spending is.

Yet, we will have hours and hours of debate on this floor over this coming year on trivial issues, because this is really difficult. This is hard. No one really wants to talk about it because the math is difficult. There are lots of zeroes.

The elements of it mean some very difficult things for someone like me who believes one of the greatest issues of our time is retirement security. Yet, 91 percent of the increased spending from this Federal Government over that 20-year period: Social Security, interest, healthcare entitlements.

Now, this is a brand-new slide. We are going to, over the next couple weeks, come back and do some more analysis on the CBO report today, the Congressional Budget Office report, and what it is telling us.

This is a little awkward. We have never printed one this direction. I hope it works. This is directly from today's information, the budgetary policy release.

See those lines? The only reason I put that up is to understand, whether it be what you all think of as the Social Security trust fund, the Social Security disability trust fund, or the Medicare trust fund, you will notice, in the next couple years, all of them go below zero.

We need to understand the impacts, that demographics spending promises have now caught up with us, and we are emptying out those trust funds.

This one is a good one. If you are like I am—and I know I am blessed to have some folks who correspond with me after we do these presentations. They have a fixation on: Well, what is the spending as a percentage of the size of the economy?

In many ways, when you have some-one throw out a debt number, the num-

ber that is most important to most economists, actually, is: How much is that dollar amount as a percentage of the size of the economy? That is why there is this fixation for many of us here that we have to grow the size of this economy, because that is how we can digest the amounts of debt that are, demographically, about to come to us.

Do you see this number out here, that 15.1? Understand that is, functionally, 9 budget years from now. That is saying, 15.1—and this is from, I believe, today's CBO report. It is saying, in 9 years, 15.1 percent of the entire economy will be Federal Government mandatory spending and 5 percent will be discretionary. Remember, discretionary is things like the military, parks, healthcare research.

All those things will be 5 percent, and 3 percent of the entire economy's value will be what we are spending just to cover interest. Add those together, and you start to understand: In 9 years, Federal spending, we are over 23 percent of the entire GDP.

What should blow off this page to you: In 9 years, over 15 percent of the entire Nation's economy is just covering the mandatory spending here. That is under today's policies.

Now, in the next couple weeks, we will do more of this, and I am going to find a way to print some boards that become more digestible, because I will get calls that will say: Well, David, just do this. Lift the caps on Social Security.

Well, let's look at some of those numbers. If we come over here and start to say to eliminate FICA caps from the 15 percent payroll tax, so just lift the caps, you have to understand that it covers 0.78 percent of the 6-plus percent of GDP shortfall.

These are all the pop solutions that I hear often from my friends on the left. You start to add them up, and they cover only fractions of the avalanche of debt and spending that are coming at us.

We will do some more breakdowns on these over the next couple weeks, just to understand where the real math is, because we have a classic problem around here. Our rhetoric doesn't actually fit our calculators.

Let's walk through some of the other things that are going on. I have repeatedly come behind this microphone and talked about something we in our office refer to as the unified theory. I believe there are, functionally, five things out there we have to do to sustain the future and survive, those of us who are baby boomers, and our earned promises, our entitlements.

The first one we talk about is: What are you going to do to maximize economic growth? What are you going to do to keep people in the labor force?

This one here that I put up, this is a chart of what we call labor force participation.

We were all joyful when we found out in December that we crossed over 63

percent participation. But, remember, it was only like a decade ago that we were close to 67 percent of our population participating in the labor force, working.

There is a great article today, if you have a chance to look at it, in the Wall Street Journal, talking about, in this incredibly robust job market we have today, where we have, functionally, hundreds of thousands—millions, if you actually do the average out—of positions looking for workers, that we are starting to see something that is really good for society. Those who have had a rough time are moving into the labor force. Those who have designations of having handicaps, maybe on Social Security disability, others, are moving into the labor force.

I am fixated on this particular slide because we have to do better. I ask every policymaker, whether you are on the left or the right, to think about how we design these programs that are meant to be our safety net. How do we design them to encourage work, to encourage that participation in the labor force? We have to have that on this end, if we are going to have the resources on the other end to keep our promises.

We are going to go through all five things that I believe, optimistically, can get us there.

This one I put up just because it is from Arizona. A bit of trivia: You saw the numbers a few months ago talking about the collapse, functionally, in U.S. birthrates, you know, down to 1.67. Do you know what State had the largest fall of birthrates? It was actually my home State of Arizona.

You start to see this and understand the scale we are at. We are substantially below replacement rate right now.

When you see this slide, you immediately should start thinking about what we can do as incentives in our society for family formation with children, but also what are the levers within immigration that would help us move to certain types of population stability.

Before we go to the next slide—let's hold off on that one—let's walk through sort of an optimistic vision of what we can do. It is big; it is complicated; and it is going to require a lot of us to explain really difficult things to constituencies that have heard politicians for decades now saying: Well, if we just take care of waste and fraud.

You understand, there are problems out there. It needs to be fixed. I believe there are technology solutions to stop the waste and fraud. It is a fraction of a percent of what is actually happening out there.

So let's walk through our five.

We have to grow our economy. That is why we did tax reform. That is why we also now have to fix our trade situation. That also is why we have to continue the proper types of education in our society.

There is a series of things you do as a society to maximize economic expansion,

because we are talking more than just this year, next year, the next decade. We really need to have a window that goes out at least 30 years.

Remember our baby boom population of 74 million with the peak being 63 years old? We need to be thinking at least 30 years out of what we do to maximize economic expansion over that time.

A lot of it is going to be tax, regulatory, education, trade, those types of things that we have the levers on that can maximize that expansion.

The next thing we were just talking about is labor force participation. Let's fixate on that.

As we start to go through these, what do you also do within the incentives?

You are 65. You are healthy. What could we do as incentives within Medicare, Social Security, certain of our tax rules, to encourage someone to stay in the labor force?

If you have an interest in this, read some of the articles about things Japan has been doing to try to create some labor force participation stability, even though their population is aging out very, very quickly.

The next slide I want to go to is one of my favorites, just conceptually. That is, much of the explosion in the costs, you see, is in the Medicare area. The debates that happen on this floor about healthcare, if you take a step backward and can strip your mind a little bit from being a Democrat or a Republican, you do understand that much of the debate around here is not about what changes the cost, but it is about who gets to pay.

□ 2000

The ACA created a world where we are saying: Okay. We are going to create all these government subsidies; we will move it this way.

But it didn't remove any costs. Then we will actually do things that are saying: Well, we believe this will actually get more participation in the marketplace, and that will actually create actuarial stability.

But, ultimately, if you actually take a step backwards and think about, in society, what do any of these do to actually remove costs? And I want to argue there is a technology disruption revolution about to hit in healthcare.

The poster next to me actually is a handheld ultrasound. Think about an ultrasound that is the size of your phone. You take it, you actually plug it into your phone, and you have an ultrasound; something that, just a few years ago, was really expensive, you can have in your pocket.

It is under a couple of thousand dollars, and, apparently, the prices are crashing because there are now multiple competitors in this technology because of the development of new types of sensors. Think about a world where it is much more than you are wearing a smartwatch that helps you with your heart arrhythmia, but think about something where you can blow

into it, and it tells you if you have the flu and automatically could order your antivirals. Well, it turns out that is actually in testing right now.

How many of you went to Blockbuster video last weekend? Of course not. There was a technology revolution—feels like it happened overnight—where we used to go stand in line, get a little box with a little disc in it, get movie recommendations from the person behind the counter. Today, we go home, we hit a button, and it is HBO Go, it is Netflix, Hulu, whatever you ultimately watch. We were quite willing to accept that technology in our homes almost overnight.

I am going to continue to ask Congress, the regulators, the people in our society, think about what we could do to disrupt the costs of the delivery of healthcare, and I will argue with you that it is technology. There is an experiment going on in Arizona right now where I think they are up to five little clinics that are substantially autonomous. It is a powerful thought experiment.

You will hear people; Members of Congress talk about telemedicine. I will argue with you, some of the research we have been doing out of our office, telemedicine now is already out of date. There is now algorithmic, where it can read these sensors that you wear on your body. It can actually read with the thing you blow into, and the algorithm is amazingly accurate.

Would that concept help us in our issues in rural healthcare, but also in our ability to have the cost collapse that technology potentially brings? And I know it is uncomfortable because we are used to the system we have, but we can't afford the system we have. You have seen it in the chart. You see what is coming at us.

Then the last thing of the five is we are going to have to have an honest conversation about the way Medicare, the way Social Security, the way many of these programs are designed. Do we need to look out into the future and build a shock absorber into them that has to do with life expectancy? What would happen tomorrow if we were blessed to have a cure to Alzheimer's and life expectancy suddenly—what is the term? Like a punctuated equilibrium, we had a sudden pop of a few years in life expectancy, what would that mean to actuarial tables?

Do we need to start designing in shock absorbers policy-wise today, the incentives to actually stay and work so we have the labor force participation, but, also, can we build some spiffs, some incentives?

So if you start to look at everything from fixating on the growing of the economy, fixating on participation in the labor force, fixating on the adoption of technology as a price disrupter, and then the actual structure we use on the delivery of entitlements, and we understand the scale and how fast this is coming at us, I will argue with you, it is something we need to do almost immediately.

My goal is, over the next few months, every week, every other week to come behind this podium, and we are going to start to get more granular in how the policies would work and what drives them.

So my point, once again, is understanding it is mandatory spending. It is substantially, remember, 91 percent, delivered by our demographics, and demographics isn't political. It is just what we are as a society. So what do we do?

Last bit, because I skipped it, and I want to come back to it. Immigration; designing an immigration system that substantially promotes a talent-based model. Why? If everything we do policy-wise has a fixation on economic expansion, on economic growth, so we actually have the resources to keep our promise as a society, you actually have to think about, even immigration, and a model within that both looks at population stability—because you saw what was happening to our birth rates—but a talent-based system so you get the maximum multiplier effect of economic growth.

When we do the math in our office, we see a way to stabilize the debt. It doesn't go away. It keeps growing, but the economy grows so that percentage of debt to GDP actually keeps us so our interest rates don't explode off the charts because no one will take the risk on our debt, but think of the number of policy decisions I am asking this body to make.

There is a path. It is going to be hard. We are going to have to explain a lot of very difficult mechanics of why we need to do what we are going to do, but it is the path that saves our country.

I have a 3-year-old little girl, best little girl ever. I want her to have the same opportunities I have had. And the way our demographics pile up our debt over the next 30 years, she won't have the same opportunities I have had, and that just isn't fair. That is not fair to anyone. We have got to find a way to keep our promises and have the next couple of generations also have the same opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### NECESSARY BORDER WALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, we have another weekend gone by and another speech of our President on the issue of illegal immigration and what to do with the wall on the southern border.

I take this opportunity, after spending the weekend talking to several constituents of the Sixth Congressional District, to deal with some misconceptions in this debate.

The first misconception I would like to talk about is whether Donald Trump

can compromise, because there are some people out there who feel that the delay in opening the government was because this, admittedly, type A individual could not compromise.

The shutdown was caused because we had not passed an appropriation bill that both, I can say, sides, both the pro-wall and anti-wall people could agree with. President Trump previously—this is his third year—signed two appropriation bills funding the Department of Homeland Security and the rest of the government without getting a wall. It was not until the third time that President Trump and Congress could not reach an agreement on the Homeland Security bill. And I will point out that was largely because Congress couldn't get along, not President Trump.

After a delay of over 30 days, President Trump has, one more time, compromised. He compromised to allow 3 more weeks of the government to be open on the promise, or the implied promise, of the Speaker that she will, in good faith, negotiate about a wall.

President Trump, during this time, also agreed to an extension, a DACA extension, which the border patrol, quite frankly, would disagree with, because they feel it will encourage more people to be optimistic and come here illegally across the border. He also extended temporary protected status, another thing which may or may not be right, but was a further olive branch towards people, who, so far, would refuse to vote for a budget with the funding of a wall.

In any event, I think, if you look at the past, President Trump has been more than willing to compromise, signing bill after bill in his first 2 years, despite not making due on his number one campaign promise, extending temporary protected status, a DACA extension, and now a 3-week extension.

You can say a lot of things about Donald Trump, but you cannot say he is not willing to compromise. I think very, very many people feel he has compromised more than enough.

The next question is: Do we need a wall? Is a wall necessary? And the fact is it is. We need a wall because we need secure borders.

First of all, as has been pointed out, 70 percent of the heroin in this country, which has caused tens of thousands of deaths, comes across our southern border. Some of that heroin comes across points of entry, and at the points of entry, it is not unusual to catch people sneaking in heroin. Some people have made something of the fact that not a lot of heroin is caught in the 60 percent of the southern border that has no barrier at all up.

That is because there is no barrier. We have no idea how much heroin is coming across there, but common sense will tell you, if you wanted to sneak illegal drugs in this country and have a choice between going across a regular point of entry with perhaps dogs and border control agents or somebody out

in the middle of nowhere, you would go somewhere out in the middle of nowhere. It is hard to tell me that anyone cares about the heroin crisis in this country if they do not want a wall.

The next thing to look for is all the people sneaking into the country. The border patrol itself will tell you they have no idea how many people are coming across the border. We can say, at a minimum, we have 11 or 12 million people in this country illegally, but for all I know, talking with somebody from the border patrol today, it could be 20 million.

And the question is, if we are going to let more people in this country, are we going to let people in this country who are sneaking across the border or people who are coming here legally?

Another problem with people coming here legally, I would argue, is they may be more likely to use welfare or that sort of thing when they come to the country. Talking to the customs agents, I have found evidence, when they looked at people's purses, when they looked at people's wallets, of evidence of people using EBT cards or Medicaid cards, taking free goods from the American taxpayer.

People are committing crime. One can see when more walls are built on the southern border; crime goes down on the other side of the wall. A large percentage of people who are in Federal prisons are illegal immigrants, which is not surprising, given that they broke the law to come here.

It is a dangerous way to get in. Thousands of people have been found dead trying to sneak across areas not at a point of entry. And having been down in the desert in Arizona, I can easily see why that would happen. People are giving children to other people to come across the border, knowing it is easier to stay here if you come with children.

Obviously, that is a dangerous thing. As President Trump says, it is a humanitarian crisis not to shut off the flow of people who are coming across the desert hoping to get to America.

Finally, it is a huge cost to the American taxpayer. Something is said about the almost \$6 billion President Trump is asking for a wall. A variety of different organizations make different guesses as to the cost of illegal immigration every year. It is probably more than \$50 billion. It is not surprising when you take into effect the free healthcare, the free education, the welfare given out, and the cost to our criminal justice system.

In any event, do we need a wall? If we care about heroin, we need a wall. If we care about the cost to government, we need a wall. If we care about people who are hurt by criminals who come across the border, we need a wall. And I should point out that, right now, that border is controlled by the drug cartels in Mexico. We need a wall.

The third issue I would like to address is there are some people who feel that Donald Trump is anti-immigrant or America is becoming nativist by requiring a wall. That is not true. Every

year, in this country, over 700,000 people are sworn in legally to become citizens in this country. Almost 4 million people are given work visas to come into this country. Another close to 2 million people come into this country hoping to be students or to become students in this country.

All we are asking, if people want to sneak across the border, is do it legally. Get in line to be one of the 700,000 people who are going to be sworn in legally. Get in line to be one of the almost 4 million people who get work-type visas to come here.

I think compared to other countries, quite frankly, there is no comparison. You look at other countries—Mexico, Germany, countries like that—you will find the number of people that they are allowing to naturalize into their country is percentage-wise much less than the United States of America.

□ 2015

It is incredibly open-minded, and with open arms, that the United States continues to let these large numbers of people come into this country to naturalize, to become students, or to work in this country, and nobody is talking about reducing those very large numbers. All we are saying is: Don't skip in line.

The next issue I hear people talk about is: Do walls work? If you build a wall, will it prevent people from coming across the border?

We can look at the southern border already, and we can look at walls around the world.

Look at the southern border. In the 1990s, we built a border wall between San Diego and Tijuana. People crossing at that point dropped 92 percent, an incredible success.

We have built other walls, walls near El Paso, walls near Tucson, walls near Yuma. All of these walls currently built have reduced illegal immigration by over 90 percent.

Look around the world in other countries building walls. Israel built a well-known wall around 2010 between themselves and Egypt. Before they built the wall, they were having about 1,500 people come across their border illegally. After they built the wall, bit by bit, that number has dropped all the way down to nothing. That is a pretty good success rate, going from 1,500 a week to nothing.

You don't hear those people saying: Oh, people are sneaking across. They're going over the wall or going under the wall.

No, a well-done wall reduces immigration almost entirely.

Right now, 10 EU nations in Europe, countries similar to ours, have walls. Hungary built a wall on its border with Syria and had a 90 percent drop in the number of people crossing the border, another example of a very successful wall.

The other thing I will point out, having spent last week down on our southern border, the Border Patrol, every

one of them who I talked to, says they want a wall. They live with it every day. The Border Patrol would not want a wall if it was not effective.

The next thing I would like to point out is the cost of a wall. President Trump is asking for \$5.7 billion. \$5.7 billion is a lot of money. But now we have to put it in context with what we are spending in other parts of our budget.

What President Trump is asking for is one-seventh the cost of foreign aid that we spend year after year after year, and all the people who are keeping the government closed because they refuse to vote for a wall, they have no qualms—or almost all of them have no qualms—about voting for seven times as much every year on foreign aid.

It is about one-twelfth the increase in defense spending under President Trump, one-twelfth just the increase. For the protection of our country in the future, I can think of few things that are more important than stopping the invasion from south of our Nation.

It is about 0.1 percent—one-tenth of 1 percent—of our overall Federal budget, and about four-tenths of 1 percent of what we refer to as the discretionary part of our budget.

So while \$5.7 billion is a lot of money, when you look compared to the other money that Congress appropriates again and again, year after year after year, they usually don't object to the money being spent on other things.

Now, you hear it said that walls are immoral. I will point out that I think this is a new and rather silly argument. I think keeping heroin out of this country; I think keeping a potential criminal class out of this country; I think making sure that our future immigrants are people who stand in line coming here are not considered immoral. But I will detect a little bit of hypocrisy of people who make that argument.

I mentioned a second ago the wall between Tijuana and San Diego, which was built during the term of Bill Clinton. I am sure, if you go back and check the papers of the time, when Bill Clinton felt it was necessary to build a wall between San Diego and Tijuana, nobody said it was immoral.

Later on, more of the wall right now was built on an appropriation passed when President Bush was President. Some of that wall, or improvements in the wall, were built when President Obama was President.

I have a feeling, if we go back, we won't find anybody saying the wall was immoral when it was built by President Clinton or President Bush or President Obama.

So one of two things is going on here. Either we have partisanship rearing its ugly head, and people are perfectly happy to vote for a wall under other Presidents, or some people, both Republicans and primarily Democrats, are becoming a lot more radical since parts of the wall were built in the 1990s or the zeros or the teens.

The next thing I would like to deal with is that you sometimes hear it said by people who have kept the government closed by their refusal to build a wall that everybody wants border security. Sadly, that is not true.

You would feel any citizen with common sense would want to enforce our borders, but if you look, the Governor of California has said that he wants illegal immigrants to be given free medical care in his State. The mayor of New York has said much the same thing.

There are over 500 sanctuary cities in the United States of America. A sanctuary city is a city where the local mayor or city council has said that we are not going to ask citizens in our jurisdiction whether or not they are here illegally.

Look, if you have a city, or a county, or a whole State like California that has become a sanctuary city, those governors or mayors or legislators or city councils of course do not want immigration laws taken seriously.

In the last 2 years, a bill was brought forth to try to end sanctuary cities. A few Republicans voted against the bill, and all but three Democrats voted against the bill.

I try to put in my mind, what would cause someone, if they really cared about enforcing the border, to say we have no problem with counties or cities, in essence, putting up a sign to say: We are not going to ask people whether they are here illegally.

The point is that, obviously, there are a lot of people out there who don't care about border security. We have several Congressmen getting elected on the platform of saying that they don't want to fund ICE, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency.

Why would somebody not want to enforce the immigration and customs authority and, at the same time, want to have our borders taken seriously?

The answer is, they don't want our borders taken seriously. There are a lot of people who believe, as the Minnesota Attorney General and former Congressman KEITH ELLISON say, that national borders themselves are an injustice. They want the idea of a separate United States of America, I guess, to permanently change.

You may think it is ridiculous to say that the idea that we shouldn't have national borders is a disgrace, but this has become, sadly, mainstream among the left wing segment of the political class.

The Oakland mayor recently sent an alarm, telling people, including particularly people with a criminal background in Oakland, that ICE was going to make a sweep and try to pick up criminals. Why would she do that if she wanted our immigration laws enforced?

The answer is, more and more people are getting elected in this country who do not want immigration laws enforced.

Now, I have a few more suggestions for President Trump. I think it is unfortunate that we have not built the

wall yet, but having talked to some members of the Border Patrol, perhaps, in some ways, it is a blessing in disguise.

The \$5.7 billion that President Trump wants will be nowhere near enough to secure the entire border. It will secure more of the border than now, and it will be a big step in the right direction. That is true. But I think perhaps President Trump, now that they have kind of bit his hand after he has compromised and compromised and compromised, rather than build for just \$5.7 billion, should try to increase the size of the wall, so that we are covering all of the easy entry points on the southern border, which would take about \$8 billion. I do feel it is important enough to secure our borders that that would be an appropriate thing to do.

There are other things that, having been at the border, are suggested. We are right now not making anywhere near a good enough effort to see if cash is going from the cartels back from north of the border to south of the border. I would ask President Trump to include cash-sniffing dogs that can detect this cash. If people try to sneak across the border without declaring that cash, that cash can be taken, and it can be very devastating for the cartels.

We could use more density meters for cars, in which you can detect whether there are drugs within cars. That is another thing that would help our Border Patrol become more effective.

Finally, he can try to engage people, if there are any people out there who care about our borders, about the ridiculous asylum laws. I don't know if everybody is aware out there—not enough Americans are aware—that anybody who comes to the southern border can say they are fleeing from violence or religious persecution and, after being detained briefly, they eventually will be let go for a court date, which might be years in the future. As long as that law continues in effect, we will continue to have millions of people stream across the border.

I want to look here at some of the walls that we already have, walls that were built by other Presidents and proved to be very effective.

Here we have a wall in San Diego built by President Clinton. It is not an immoral wall. It is a very effective wall that has decreased illegal border crossings in the San Diego-Tijuana area by over 90 percent.

We have another wall here that ends in Nogales, in the Arizona area. I think this wall was built under President Bush. It might have been somewhat improved under President Obama, another very moral wall that is protecting people on the north side of the border.

I want to point out another reason why we need the wall. I talked to some ranchers in the area. They came across the Salvadoran gangs that we know are so brutal, and they fed them. They weren't harmed. But can you imagine

living near the border where we have people crossing the border, either south to north or north to south, who are members of the violent El Salvador gangs?

Here is another picture and a wall near Sasabe and another point where the wall ends. This is an area in which, even if President Trump gets the wall he wants, they will not be funding an extension of this wall. It is one of the reasons why we should ask for a little bit more than \$5.7 million for this wall.

I will point out that the new walls they build will be better than walls in the past. We can make walls higher than this, and we can make walls in which we have sensors designed to track people coming up, and walls in which we have flat areas on top of the wall that would be very difficult to climb over. It will be very difficult to get over these new high-tech walls.

In any event, here is another picture of a wonderful wall in Sasabe. We just wish the wall was a little bit bigger.

Here we are going to look at another couple walls that countries feel are effective.

Here we have a picture of where a wall is in Jordan. The feeling is that the United States may have built part of that wall to protect the poor Jordanians from terrorists coming across. I don't remember anybody objecting to that wall.

Here we have the wall in Israel that was built and has cut illegal immigration coming across the border from Egypt down to literally zero.

Now, looking at these walls, these effective walls in the past that have been built by other Presidents, and thinking that I do not want to have another shutdown in 3 weeks, the tremendous inconvenience for the government workers, the inconvenience for people who are relying on the government for inspections and that sort of thing, I will ask my colleagues who refused to vote for a border wall during the last shutdown to just imagine, stop and think for a minute, and pretend that, instead of President Trump, we have a President Clinton, or a President Bush, or a President Obama, and maybe, to help you pretend, you can pretend that the border wall is not there to protect the residents of Texas, or New Mexico, or Arizona, but it is there to protect the residents of Jordan.

Just like in the past, when you voted for bills to protect the residents of Jordan, or voted for Presidents to build walls other than President Trump, just sit back, close your eyes, and pretend we are building a wall to protect another country, or building a wall at another time, and just vote "yes," so that we don't have to go through another shutdown, and so that we can protect American citizens from drug lords and protect them from people coming across the border out of line, to be fair to those people who are coming to this country legally.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of travel delay due to weather.

## ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 28. Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 29, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

## BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 56, the Financial Technology Protection Act, would have no significant effect on direct spending or revenues, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, a letter from the Assistant Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Secretary (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Veterans' Group Life Insurance Increased Coverage (RIN: 2900-AQ12) received January 25, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. SOTO, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 804. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to award grants to eligible entities to establish, expand, or support school-based mentoring programs to assist at-risk middle school students with the transition from middle school



to high school; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. FOXX of North Carolina:

H.R. 805. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to revise the regulations regarding the “do-not-call” registry to prohibit politically- oriented recorded message telephone calls to telephone numbers listed on that registry; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DUNN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MAST, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL):

H.R. 806. A bill to require compliant flame mitigation devices to be used on portable fuel containers for flammable liquid fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. CROW, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 807. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to facilitate water leasing and water transfers to promote conservation and efficiency; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. REED):

H.R. 808. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit nurse practitioners and physician assistants to satisfy the documentation requirement under the Medicare program for coverage of certain shoes for individuals with diabetes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 809. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself, Ms. MOORE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. NADLER, Ms. MENG, Ms. OMAR, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. WELCH, Ms. HAALAND, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PANNETTA, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 810. A bill to block the implementation of certain presidential actions that restrict individuals from certain countries from entering the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, and Intelligence (Permanent

Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 811. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require the disclosure of the annual percentage rates applicable to Federal student loans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 812. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require individuals nominated or appointed to Senate-confirmed positions or to positions of a confidential or policymaking character to disclose certain types of contributions made or solicited by, or at the request of, the individuals; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico (for herself, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SOTO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 813. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for temporary stabilization of Medicare Advantage payments following Hurricane Maria; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 814. A bill to provide a bonus to any Federal employee excepted from furlough during the lapse in appropriations beginning on or about December 22, 2018, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 815. A bill to provide, in the event of a Government shutdown during fiscal year 2019, continuing appropriations to members and employees of the Coast Guard and law enforcement officers and custom and border protection officers within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NEAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BACON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 816. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide death benefits for campus police officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire:

H.R. 817. A bill to combat the heroin epidemic and drug sample backlogs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TED LIEU of California (for himself, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 818. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to enhance medical device communications and ensure device cleanliness; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TED LIEU of California (for himself and Mr. GALLEGGO):

H.R. 819. A bill to protect the public from the harmful consequences of the Federal Government shutdown by prohibiting certain

actions, to provide enforcement for such prohibition by the Federal Trade Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 820. A bill to require criminal background checks on all firearms transactions occurring at gun shows; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 821. A bill to require records of the national instant criminal background check system to be retained for at least 90 days; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 822. A bill to prohibit the sale of a firearm to, and the purchase of a firearm by, a person who is not covered by appropriate liability insurance coverage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 823. A bill to provide for the designation of certain wilderness areas, recreation management areas, and conservation areas in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NORCROSS (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 824. A bill to provide back pay to Federal contractors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. TONKO, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. MORELLE, and Ms. STEFANK):

H.R. 825. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. BASS, and Mr. MEEKS):

H.R. 826. A bill to facilitate effective research on and treatment of neglected tropical diseases, including Ebola, through coordinated domestic and international efforts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SOTO (for himself, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. STEFANK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 827. A bill to promote a 21st century artificial intelligence workforce; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. TONKO, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. REED, Mr. KATKO, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Mr. COLLINS of New York):

H.R. 828. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 Route 111 in Smithtown, New York, as the "Congressman Bill Carney Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. TONKO, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. REED, Mr. KATKO, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Mr. COLLINS of New York):

H.R. 829. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1450 Montauk Highway in Mastic, New York, as the "Army Specialist Thomas J. Wilwerth Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. WEXTON:

H. Res. 79. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Government shutdowns are detrimental to the Nation and should not occur; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. CHENEY:

H. Res. 80. A resolution ranking certain Members of certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio (for himself, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. KATKO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BALDERSON, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H. Res. 81. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the need for State legislatures to pass comprehensive sexual assault kit reforms by 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H. Res. 82. A resolution establishing the Congressional Gold Star Fellowship Program for the placement in offices of Members of the House of Representatives of children, spouses, and siblings of members of the Armed Forces who are hostile casualties or who have died from a training-related injury; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H. Res. 83. A resolution recognizing the Eagle Staff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself and Mr. MITCHELL):

H. Res. 84. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Congress must amend the United States Code to prevent any future lapse in appropriations, and to permanently end government shutdowns; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 804.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. FOXX of North Carolina:

H.R. 805.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution which states "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 806.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 807.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 states that "the Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 808.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 809.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the U. S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common defense and general Welfare of the United States."

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 810.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section XIII of the Constitution

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 811.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 812.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico:

H.R. 813.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows: "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; [and . . . ]

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 814.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 815.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 816.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause I; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire:

H.R. 817.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. TED LIEU of California:

H.R. 818.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. TED LIEU of California:

H.R. 819.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 820.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof".

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 821.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof".

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 822.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof".

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 823.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 824.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 825.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 826.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. SOTO:

H.R. 827.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ZELDIN:

H.R. 828.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ZELDIN:

H.R. 829.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 1: Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 8: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 38: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 40: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 69: Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 93: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 94: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 95: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 117: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 120: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 125: Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 127: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 129: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 141: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 196: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 197: Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 203: Mr. MAST.

H.R. 211: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 218: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 219: Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. CLOUD, and Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 262: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 270: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mrs. TORRES of California.

H.R. 275: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 276: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 295: Mr. CURTIS.

H.R. 296: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. PALMER.

H.R. 301: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 310: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 339: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. KEATING, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 341: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 344: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.

H.R. 367: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. PETERS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 369: Mr. ROY, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. LONG, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, and Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 372: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MEEKS, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 414: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.

H.R. 428: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 437: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 444: Mr. ROSE of New York and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 445: Ms. MOORE and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 449: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 465: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 479: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, and Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 489: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 500: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. LATTI, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. LONG, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. REED, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 504: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 510: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 526: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 527: Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 535: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 553: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 555: Ms. WILD, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. PINGREE, Mrs. MURPHY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GALLEGGO, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 570: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 587: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 592: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 596: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 613: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. SPANO, and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 615: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 621: Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 641: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 647: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 663: Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 664: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 669: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 673: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 674: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MOULTON, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 678: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. HASTINGS, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 684: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 714: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia and Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 724: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COX of California, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 728: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. POCAN, Mr.

TAKANO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. RYAN.

H.R. 732: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 739: Mr. PENCE and Ms. FRANKEL.

H.R. 748: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. KATKO, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. FLORES, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 750: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 761: Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 763: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 769: Mr. HURD of Texas and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 770: Mr. PETERS and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 776: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 780: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 781: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 783: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 787: Mr. KING of Iowa.

H.R. 790: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. KILMER, Ms. KAPTUR, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 791: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.J. Res. 20: Mr. BURCHETT.

H. Con. Res. 4: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. RASKIN.

H. Con. Res. 5: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. SIRES.

H. Res. 23: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H. Res. 33: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. MENG, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Mr. VELA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BOST, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. RUSH.

H. Res. 35: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H. Res. 36: Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. MOULTON.

H. Res. 54: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SOTO, Mr. LAMB, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. RYAN, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. MENG, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BOST, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. KING of New York.

H. Res. 58: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LAN- DAVIS of California, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, H. Res. 72: Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GEVIN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. Ms. SCANLON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HASTINGS, FLEISCHMANN, Mr. WALKER, Mr. MCKINLEY, BROWNLEY of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHRADER, Mrs. and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. LAMALFA.